

RELIEF AIRLINER MAKES LANDING AT MURRAY BAY

**Detroit Plane Prepares for
Short Hop With Fuel
for the Bremen**

MURRAY BAY, Que. (P)—The Ford air liner which flew here from Detroit, Mich., prepared at once to take off for Greenly Island with fuel for the transatlantic airplane Bremen. The Detroit plane is piloted by Benoit Balchen and Floyd Bennett.

The rescue plane will carry 650 gallons of fuel, which will enable it to make the return trip to New York. In addition it is carrying 50 gallons of benzol for the Bremen, which will be sufficient for that plane to make the trip to Murray Bay, the only place it will stop at before proceeding to New York.

Baron von Huenefeld, Captain Koehl and Major Fitzmaurice will be the only ones to fly back here in the Bremen. Dr. Cuisinier and a mechanic named Thibault, who aided the transatlantic flier to repair "no damages to their machine, will make the return flight in the Detroit machine.

NEW YORK (P)—Difficulties encountered the Bremen in a takeoff from Greenly Island, according to the account of two photographers, on their return from a visit to the stranded German flier.

"There is no more a straight drop of 20 feet from the island to the river ice, from where the takeoff must be made.

"The great difficulty is to get the plane down that sharp incline. Dr. Cuisinier, who was on the island with "Duke" Schiller, has been directing the building of a ramp of boards, for which work scores of natives from the mainland have volunteered.

Baron von Huenefeld and Captain Koehl have marked out the limits of the smoothest place on the river ice with flags, and the takeoff is to be made from there. The pond on which they landed lies too small for a plane to take off with a heavy load.

The natives, coming by dog team from as far as 200 miles away, are pressed into service as soon as they arrive. "They saw their first airplane in the Bremen and then their first moving picture machine when the photographers landed."

Mud and pools of water form on the island at midday and the Germans sleep around in rubber boots furnished them by the island inhabitants. Otherwise they are dressed in the clothes in which they left Baldonnel, Ireland.

Sir Wilfred Grenfell
On Scene of Landing

An intimate description of the region in which the Bremen first landed on American soil has been furnished by Sir Wilfred Grenfell, the missionary whose international organization has a station close to Greenly Island.

The country possesses, declares Sir Wilfred, a small, sturdy and increasing population of Anglo-Saxons, who for the past 100 years have been steadily displacing the Eskimo and Indians, the original inhabitants. The natural resources of Labrador are its fish, its fur-bearing animals and its timber. As soon as it became known that it had also vast water power, more than probable, green mineral resources, and that its many rivers in its beautiful floods were well stocked with salmon, offering a new summer field for sport, Canada and Newfoundland considered it worth while going to the island to determine the question of its ownership.

As a result, practically the whole of it was granted to Newfoundland by decision of the Privy Council in March, 1927. Already many prospectors have gone into the country and are seeking concessions. Already the dawn of a new history seems to have broken.

A better survey of the coast is essential to help us to locate a responsibility of laying out itineraries for tourist vessels to visit the significant natural scenery of our northern islands which is equal to that of Iceland or Norway, and offers an opportunity of seeing the midnight sun without the necessity of making the long voyage across the Atlantic.

The landing of the Bremen close to the Forteau Station, said Sir Wilfred, has shown another reason why these isolated centers of helplessness justify the comparatively small outlay which they involve, as did the wreck of the first-class battleship Raleigh on Point-Amour, and the flight of the Hubbard and Wallace expedition.

The ever-increasing budget, however, forced the organization to seek help for the actual material with which to carry on the work. It became imperative to start a small foundation, placing the management of the work in the hands of an international committee composed of directors from the United States, Canada and England, with its head office located in New York.

Facts About Flight
Given Grenfell Worker

HARTFORD, Conn. (P)—A special dispatch from Miss Greta M. Ferris, Grenfell mission worker, to the Hartford Courant, relates to her interview with the crew of the Bremen in Greenly Island.

Details given by the flier are: Left Dublin Thursday, weather fair. About two-thirds of the distance encountered fog. Terrific snow storm near Grand Banks, estimating

it about 500 miles. Discovered wind direction by firing rocket, finding wind north.

Descended from an altitude of 1500 feet to within 100 feet of waves, but they were so huge that an ascent was made to about 1000 feet. This was presumably in the vicinity of the Grand Banks. The fog was very dense, but the plane was still steering west.

During this time the fuel pipe broke, but was repaired by Fitzmaurice. Peeping through the fog, the flier knew their course was nearly west. The fog continued. Finally lost all bearings, presumably compass failed to function properly. Directional flying then was practically impossible.

The sun peeped through the clouds for a few seconds and the flier held a consultation deciding they were still steering west, but having no great certainty of it.

The fog clearing a little discerned an immense forest, leading into large river. Terrific gale compelled them to descend below mountain to river bed to get clear of wind. Flew along river bed, wind decreasing somewhat. River and surroundings unknown, presumably western Newfoundland.

Ascended to try to locate Cape Ray. After flying for some distance over a field of ice, sight small speck resembling a steatite of international coal operation. The fund also would be used for promoting sporting flights and the training of prominent young fliers.

"We believe," says the appeal, "that such a fund would constitute the finest tribute to Kohl, Hünfeld and Fitzmaurice's trans-oceanic achievement."

**Bremen's Use of Paraffin Oil
to Stop Ice Studied by Experts**

Special Coating of Wings to Prevent Accumulating Mass During Blizzards May Point the Way to Safer Means of Transatlantic Flying

NEW YORK—The successful use of paraffin oil to prevent ice from forming on the wings of the transatlantic airplane Bremen, as described by Maj. James C. Fitzmaurice in a copyrighted article just printed in the New York Times, is regarded in aircraft circles here as a possible solution of one of the most hazardous features of flying in northern regions.

Although the Bremen flew for hours through conditions which normally result in the formation of surface ice on the wings of an airplane, its wings remained entirely free from coating. In his article in the Times, Major Fitzmaurice attributes this fact to the coating of paraffin oil which was applied as the result of extensive experiments conducted in Germany.

This comparatively simple expedient, if it gives the same result in subsequent tests, will overcome one of the greatest difficulties in long-distance flying. In the opinion of experts, the chief obstacles facing the ocean flier, it was said, are fog and the formation of ice, which adds so greatly to the weight of the airplane that flight cannot be maintained.

Details of the exact oil composition used on the Bremen have not been received here. Various coatings for the wings of airplanes in order to prevent the formation of ice have been tried, but as far as is known here, the method used on the Bremen is the first to prove successful.

"If this system worked for the Bremen, it will certainly work for other fliers," said H. F. Owen, of the Pioneer Instrument Company. "It appears so simple that the wonder is that it was not successfully used before. If it had been, it is possible that the airman who attempted the east-to-west passage before would have been with us today."

Prof. Alexander Klemin, director of the Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics of New York University, said that if the German flier had successfully demonstrated the value of paraffin oil as a coating to prevent the formation of ice on the wings of an airplane that he regarded it as one of the most important discoveries of the year.

"To my knowledge, no one has ever experimented with this particular agent before," he said. "Any known covering for wings will not prevent the formation of ice, whether they be of lead, wood or metal."

"Two things have been suggested. One is to heat the surface of the wings and thereby melt the ice as it forms. This is manifestly impossible, and the amount required to heat the enormous surfaces would be impracticable. Also it has been proposed to sweep away the ice. This would be a very difficult thing to do in actual practice."

"The problem of ice is not a matter of weight. The reason a plane becomes inoperative is because ice changes the form of the wings and hence a plane coated with ice comes unmanageable to the person operating the controls."

"Paraffin is not an adhesive material, and is moisture-proof. If, in fact, it is found that water freezing on a paraffin surface does not adhere to the paraffin of course it will be one of the most important discoveries of the year."

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Prosperity Ahead, With No Decrease, W. C. Durant Says

**Internationalizing of Markets
and Views. He Holds
to Be Chief Cause**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The wealth accumulated in the United States since the war has brought about entirely changed conditions that make for indefinitely continued prosperity. William C. Durant, financier and automobile manufacturer declared as he boarded the Majesty of the White Star Line for a vacation in Europe.

The stock market, according to Mr. Durant, presents an index to the situation in the continued high price level which has been maintained despite repeated attacks from many quarters.

Among the causes of this healthy economic situation, according to Mr. Durant, are "the confidence in American institutions by almost every nation on earth" who are large buyers of American securities, giving the United States an international instead of a national market. Still another important factor, Mr. Durant added, is the "purchase of our high-grade securities in tremendous volume by investment trusts, many of which are operating successfully."

The maintenance of high stock prices cannot be attributed to the responsibility of any one man or group of men, Mr. Durant continued. The salutary condition, he said, is due to the "viewpoint of our people with respect to the stability and great value of our institutions."

"Less than two years ago," he declared, "when prices were very much lower the average investor regarded such stocks as American Telephone & Telegraph, General Motors and American Smelting and Refining Company as selling at about their true value. The same people today have come to realize that these institutions could not be duplicated at any price and that consequently the good will of these institutions is practically priceless."

Mr. Durant predicted that money will be available in 1932 at an interest rate of 3 per cent. He expressed the belief that the earnings of General Motors in that year would approximate \$400,000,000, and that if the company continues to distribute 60 per cent of its earnings, or practically \$14 a share, the investor would receive a 5 per cent return at \$280 a share.

Honors for Köhl
BERLIN (P)—The Brunswick Institute of Technology has conferred an honorary doctorate of engineering upon Capt. Hermann Köhl. About the same time the airplane, "Hermann Köhl," named in honor of the transatlantic pilot, was placed in the regular Frankfurt-to-Paris air service, its first flight being scheduled for April 23. It is a three-motor plane of 1340 horsepower and will make the trip between the two cities in 3 hours and 20 minutes.

The German Aeronautical Society has issued a nation-wide appeal for subscription to a fund "for the development of German aviation and fostering the mission of the airplane as an instrument of international cooperation." The fund also would be used for promoting sporting flights and the training of prominent young fliers.

"We believe," says the appeal, "that such a fund would constitute the finest tribute to Kohl, Hünfeld and Fitzmaurice's trans-oceanic achievement."

DUBLIN, Irish Free State (P)—Mrs. James C. Fitzmaurice, accompanied by her little daughter, "Pat," as Patricia is familiarly known, left Dublin today for Cobh where they will join Mr. Hermann Köhl aboard the Dresden and sail for New York.

**WILKINS GETS
TO SPITZBERGEN**

(Continued from Page 1)

came officially Norwegian territory by virtue of the acceptance by the Oslo Parliament of the Paris treaty of 1919 conferring the sovereignty of the islands of Norway.

Scattered over the Kings Bay plain are the little wooden shacks of a mining village which is operated by a Norwegian coal company. During the brief summer months it is the home of from 300 to 400 miners who come from the European continent for the mining season.

On the plain, well in sight of the little wireless station, is a rough hangar 30 feet long, 120 feet wide and 100 high and a mooring mast for the use of polar fliers.

A Historic Feat—Byrd
BOSTON (P)—The name of Capt. George H. Wilkins will go down in history as one who has done a great deed, Commander Richard E. Byrd predicted when told by the Associated Press of the Australian explorer's successful flight across the North Pole area from Alaska to Spitzbergen.

Commander Byrd was in charge of the first air expedition to the North Pole two years ago.

"I have been following Captain Wilkins' activities very carefully," he said. "I have felt that his determination would eventually accomplish for him something big."

"I have not the details of his flight, but the fact that he has flown from Point Barrow to Spitzbergen means that he has undoubtedly done something very great which will send his name down in history."

"He could not have failed to have explored some previously unexplored areas in the Arctic Ocean. I congratulate him most heartily and also the Detroit News and the City of Detroit who have so generously and loyally backed him."

DR. LOYAL WINS PRINCETON POST
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRINCETON, N. J.—Dr. Herman Weyl, professor of higher mathematics at the Eidgenössischen Technischen Hochschule in Zurich, Switzerland, has been appointed to the Thomas D. Jones research professorship of mathematical physics at Princeton University. Dr. Weyl is known as one of the foremost of European mathematical physicists.

**TOO MANY LAWS BEING
PASSED, REED SAYS**
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—An increasing number of regulatory laws that interfere with the Nation's business are being passed by the Federal Government and these should be scrapped, declared James A. Reed, United States Senator from Missouri and one of the Democratic candidates for the Presidency, at a dinner just given by the Association of Stock Exchange Firms here.

The increasing paternalistic attitude of Congress, he said, is destroying individual liberty and states' rights, and he saw much inequity in recently enacted legislation which, he said, is removing the fundamental ideals of individual liberty. He spoke of the ballot as the source of all government, adding, "If we permit the pollution of the source, pollution of the Government will follow."

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Flies Across Pole

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CAPT. GEORGE H. WILKINS

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Europe's "Strong Men" Are Found Guided by People

**R. W. Child Says They Must
"Deliver the Goods" or
Get Put Out**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Freed from the handicaps from outworn systems of government, there is developing in Europe, government by "boards of directors" as the most effective means of furthering public progress and welfare, according to Richard Washburn Child, formerly United States Ambassador to Italy, who has just returned here on the Berengaria, of the Cunard Line, after six months' study of European politics.

Such "boards of directors" are, in fact, now functioning in Italy, Spain, Turkey, Rumania, Portugal, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Poland, according to Mr. Child.

"The change is coming," he said, "through the realization by the people of every European nation that improvements in conditions in Europe since the war can be continued indefinitely. Changes now effected have come about directly as a result of closer communication and extension of thought."

"The representative form of government patterned on that of the United States has practically ceased to exist. More recently the term 'dictator' has been applied to the strong men of the various countries, but it requires but a casual examination to discover that the European countries are not ruled by dictators, but by small, compact groups organized by natural leaders, who in progress the people value and should any so-called 'dictator' fall to further the progress they have been experiencing during the past year or two, the 'strong man' and not the people would be the loser. No 'dictator' could retain his position unless he gave the people the most effective government possible."

**Greece Holds Out
Hands to America**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—American educational organizations in Greece can render a unique service to that nation by training its youth out of narrow nationalism and racial prejudice into understanding of international collaboration and fellowship, said Prof. N. C. Coryllis of Cornell University at a luncheon in honor of the Greek independence.

Professor Coryllis emphasized the independence and self-reliance of the Greek nation and declared that they are ready to do their part in training their youth, but that they are hampered by "deep-seated racial antagonisms and prejudices."

"Here is a wonderful field for peace work," he pointed out, "which serves to cultivate, and to our youth will evolve the respective national leaders of tomorrow who will make a reality of what today seems an Utopia—the Balkan confederation."

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Help Needed to Rebuild Towns

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Bulg. (P)—Foreign aid will be welcomed by Bulgaria in restoring this city and vicinity from the ruins into which it has been cast by the recent series of earthquakes, since the work of restoration and relief, if it is to be complete, is held to be entirely beyond the resources of the country.

The Government is making every endeavor to maintain a food supply for inhabitants of this city and the score of devastated villages of the region affected, who to the number of 150,000 are camping about the countryside, sleeping in excarts, farm wagons and automobiles. A bill will be introduced into the Chamber of Deputies to appropriate 50,000,000 leva for foodstuffs and equipment.

When the task of reconstruction is taken in hand, it will involve not only the rebuilding of this city, with its mosques, factories and homes, but a rehabilitation of the famous valley of roses, the buds of which form one of the chief crops of the country and furnish 90 per cent of the European supply of attar of roses.

Americans Reported Safe
BOSTON (P)—Assurance that Americans and American property in the earthquake area of southern Bulgaria are unharmed was contained in a cablegram received by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The message, sent by the Rev. Theodore T. Holway, the board's representative at Philippopolis, who has been a member of the Bulgarian mission for 20 years.

**JAPANESE STRIKE
ENDS IN COMPROMISE**
TOKYO (P)—A strike which lasted 217 days, the longest in Japan's industrial history, has ended in a compromise. It was settled by Government mediation.

The strikers, who quit work on Sept. 19, won a promise of reinstatement of part of their number and the Noda Soy Company, against which the walk-out was directed, agreed to pay their former employees 450,000 yen (about \$220,000). The situation came to a head about a month ago when one of the strikers tried to invade the palace and present a direct appeal to the Emperor.

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NORMAL SCHOOL NEEDS DEBATED AT CONFERENCE

**Stress Placed on Continued
Study by Teachers Dur-
ing Active Service**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Methods of insuring continued study and individual development by teachers after their graduation from training schools and during their active service in school systems were the chief topics discussed by speakers at the closing session of the Conference of Normal Schools and Teachers' Colleges just held here.

They stressed the importance of a liberal educational foundation and urged that a clearer distinction be made between preliminary training for teaching and after graduation. It was the consensus that training schools should carry on research in their particular fields so as to be better able to meet the need.

The problem of stimulating professional growth among teachers is "essentially a professional problem and must be dealt with from that standpoint," according to A. B. Meredith, State Commissioner of Education of Connecticut, who insisted that the continued growth of teachers after graduation must be considered as apart from academics.

The distinction which a comprehensive teacher-training program should make between "pre-service" and "in-service" training was emphasized by Lizzie E. Rector, district superintendent of schools of New York City. She declared that training schools at present give too large a proportion of time to professional matter, and that "much of the training is now try to give the inexperienced young man or woman should be transferred to the in-service period."

Adolph Linschied, president of the State Teachers College of Ada, Okla.,

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for winter clothing and household articles.
See the New Ideas in CEDAR CHESTS
All red cedar chest, 44 inches long. \$16.50
All red cedar chest, but rich looking, 18 in. high and 45 in. long. \$21.50
48 inches long. \$23.50
Window seat style, with outside in walnut finish, 45 inches long. \$32.50
New console style cedar lined walnut chest, with cane panel insert, 28 1/2 in. high and 48 in. long. \$47.50
Cedar Chests—3rd Floor

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MOVES STARTED TO KEEP LABOR FULLY EMPLOYED

Federal System of Agencies
Like That of Canada Is
Among Proposals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Two bills to promote employment have been introduced in the Senate by Robert F. Wagner (D.), of New York, and a third is pending. If the bills become law they will for the first time put the Federal Government on a plane with Canada, certain foreign nations, and individual states in meeting one of the chief problems of the machine age.

The bills provide: Wider scope in collecting employment statistics; a system of federal employment agencies; long range planning of public works.

The first bill springs from the fact that present funds are sufficient to explore employment records of only selected factories and the railroads. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, in his report to the Senate urged additional appropriations. The Wagner proposal would extend investigating to mining, building, agriculture and trade.

Careful Planning of Projects
The second bill would carry out recommendations urged for years. Between 1910 and 1916 seven public studies of employment were made and each in turn recommended a system of public employment offices. The President's conference heartily approved it. Such a system is in full operation in Canada, England, and Germany.

The third bill, which is pending, would carry out the proposal of Herbert Hoover and others for long-range planning of public works. The public Treasury is the largest consumer of goods in the market. The Government constitutes the greatest single spending agency in the country. Mr. Wagner's proposal would not cost the taxpayer a cent. It would simply retard government construction in boom times and accelerate it in times of depression, thereby acting as a balance wheel to keep industrial progress even.

Variance in Statistics
In view of the far-reaching and constructive nature of the proposals, it is hoped here that the matter will not become side-tracked in a dispute over current figures of employment. Mr. Davis estimated that 1,875,950 are "unemployed," but the context of his statement to the Senate showed that this figure only represented the shrinkage in the Nation's pay roll between 1925 and 1928.

Mr. Wagner argues that this pay roll figure does not take into account the greater number of potential employees now in the country due to the country's increase since 1925. He declares his original estimate of 4,000,000 is justified.

Research Likened to Romantic Quest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Work of the modern industrial research laboratory challenges the imagination and is comparable to that of the "hardy pioneer who spends his days adventuring in unknown lands in quest of golden discoveries," according to Dr. C. E. Skinner, assistant director of engineering of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

In an address on "Present Day Industrial Research," delivered before the annual meeting of the American Gear Manufacturers' Association here, Dr. Skinner emphasized the important part which the research laboratory takes in modern industrial progress.

The struggling inventor, working with inadequate facilities against heavy odds, is giving place in this country to "highly trained savants who, with almost unlimited resources

at their command, seek for useful facts in well-organized industrial research laboratories," he said.

"Notable contributions to the store of engineering knowledge will, undoubtedly, be made in the future, as in the past, by individuals, but the major output of inventions and developments may be expected from modern industrial research laboratories, maintained by manufacturing organizations. The well-manned and well-equipped laboratory is in a far better position to produce important developments than is the individual."

Dr. Skinner declared that the radio industry "is founded on fundamental research," and is an instance of outstanding service which research may contribute to industry.

Generals Need Opium Revenue, Says Expert

Chinese Believe Europe and
Japan Seek Supremacy by
Weakening Country

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—An Englishman named A. Lyall, for 40 years a resident in China, claimed that the war generals needed the opium revenues and that many Chinese believed that Japan and Europe seeking supremacy would debilitate China by drugs. Mr. Lyall stated that Darlen customs examined a few of the 30,000 packages monthly and Mr. Lyall agreed that adequate examination would retard other business. Mr. Lyall thanked his colleagues for their frankness, citing the law dated 1923 and others, admitting that the Government often failed, the Government sacrificing the revenue.

GENEVA (AP)—A terrific indictment of the responsibility of foreigners in introducing the opium evil in China was delivered today by A. Lyall, an expert attached to the League of Nations Opium Commission.

Mr. Lyall, who lived 40 years in China, declared that in the present sanguinary upheaval one of the unforgettable impressions of the younger Chinese is that it was England which brought opium into his country. What is worse, the expert alleged, is that Europeans and Japanese have deliberately poisoned the Chinese people by introducing morphine with which China is now flooded.

Mr. Chow, the Chinese delegate on the commission, said that the morphine habit and not opium smoking constituted the scourge of China. He said that there were too many Japanese peddlers selling morphine in the interior and added that China, not being master in her own house, finds it difficult to control an illicit traffic which foreigners are able to carry on because of their privileged political position.

No Strife Shall Enter Here



This is Only a Partial View of the Estate Owned by Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Former Contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Company and Equally as Well Known on the Concert Stage, and Recently Presented by Her to "Her Boys," Disabled Veterans of the World War. Grossmont, as the Estate is Called, is in the Hills Near San Diego, Calif.

Japan Adheres to Copyright Law

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOKYO—Japan is unwilling to adhere in full to the proposals that will be placed before the international copyright conference at Rome. It is learned, although willing to extend copyright protection to articles appearing in the daily press.

Foreign authors have often complained that Japanese publishers have translated their works into the Japanese language without previous arrangement and without making payment. Lawsuits have been threatened several times, but have not gone into court. The Japanese law permits the translation of any foreign work 10 years after it has been published, instead of the 50 years in other countries.

In view of the benefit Japan has enjoyed and is enjoying from foreign translations the Tokyo Government is not willing to amend this law and make it conform to the laws of other nations.

Japan will also object to the recognition of authorship for industrial fine arts work. There is such a great deal of imitation in Japan of these objects that to protect them by copyright would be a severe business blow, it is contended.

Japan is willing, however, to extend the copyright law to cover radio-casting.

STRESSING TEMPERANCE VALUE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VICTORIA, B. C.—Following representations in favor of this course by

prohibitionists, the British Columbia Government will introduce into the public schools new textbooks stressing the value of temperance. One book which emphasizes temperance lessons will become part of the regular curriculum in the public schools, and another, published by the Dominion Temperance Committee, will be supplied to teachers to enable them to prepare adequate material on the subject of temperance in teaching their classes.

Italo-American Treaty Popular

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—The conclusion of an arbitration treaty between Italy and the United States has been received in Italy with universal satisfaction. The treaty is regarded as a solemn pledge that perpetual peace shall reign between the people of the two countries.

Fascist newspapers which comment on the treaty point out that its conclusion at this particular moment when the intensified diplomatic activity of Benito Mussolini, the Premier, is giving rise to suspicion about Italy's intentions "is evidence that Italy is pursuing a peaceful policy and is always glad to partake in any treaties the object of which is to guarantee peace."

There are, too, other reasons which make the new treaty very popular, the most notable among them being that it consolidates the already excellent relations between the two countries.

Singer Gives Home to Victims of War

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Disabled war veterans are looking forward to going "home to Grossmont," st. a Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink announced the gift of her home in the hills near San Diego as her contribution to "her boys."

Grossmont is beautifully situated near the sea, the estate covering two acres in the heights above El C. Valley. There are orange and lemon groves and a vineyard on the property which surrounds the one-story hacienda.

Looking off from the shady verandas the San Bernardino Mountains, the Cucamonga peaks, the Mexican highlands and the Pacific Ocean spread out their colorful panorama under the tranquil California skies. The property is surrounded by a wall of old mission design, within whose confines are fine semitropical gardens, with palm and fruit trees dotting the grounds. A short country road connects the property with the main highway and San Diego is but 14 miles away.

Mme. Schumann-Heink bought the place eight years ago for \$230,000.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP ELECTION SCHEDULED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Rhodes scholarship elections will be held on Dec. 8 in 32 states for the 1929 scholarships, according to an official announce-

ment of this year's election schedule. The awards carry a stipend of \$2000 a year for study at Oxford University for three years.

Candidates are selected by their own college or university and must file their applications with the state committees not later than Oct. 20. Only unmarried male citizens of the United States with at least five years' domicile are eligible. Copies of the regulations may be obtained from Frank Ardelotte, president of Swarthmore College and American secretary of the Rhodes Trustees, Swarthmore, Pa.

British Tourists Need No Passports to Enter France

Anglo-French Entente Seen
as Main Pillar to Europe's
Reconstruction

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—The promotion of Anglo-French amity and the encouragement of tourist travel to France are seen as motives which induced the Premier, Raymond Poincaré, to intervene personally to secure the suspending sine die of the passport formalities for week-end English visitors. A ministerial order was issued recently which would have required shortly everyone coming from England for the week-end to be armed with a proper passport. Instantly, the press of both countries voiced strong opposition to this measure.

Especially in the spring and summer the custom has been for a great many English people to come to French shores and the privilege of coming without passports has been deeply appreciated. The welcome from the French has been sincere, and it was realized by M. Poincaré that the preservation of the Anglo-French concord and understanding in every possible way is a matter of national importance. Too many English and French interests are intertwined, and the need of collaboration is too vital to permit the slightest falling off in the friendship between the two peoples.

Especially will this summer mark the renewal of Anglo-French bonds, for a pilgrimage of the British Legion to France is planned along the lines of that of the American Legion last year. Signs abound which point to the intensifying from all sides of the Anglo-French entente, which is regarded here as one of the main pillars in the construction of Europe's house of peace.

Degree of Pekingese Spunkiness Was Main Factor in This Dog Show

Prettiness and Daintiness Gives Way to Flat Face and
Leonine Qualities Wherein a 14-Pound Dog
Fancies Himself a Mastiff

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—One hundred and seventy-seven short but high noses from seven eastern states competed for honors at the twenty-sixth specialty show of the Pekingese Club of America held recently at the Roosevelt Hotel.

The race, it had been announced, was not to the merely pretty, but to the courageous. Accordingly, these small, silky-coated, fearless-eyed "toy" dogs from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and New York filled the showroom unrestrainedly with their staccato conversation until they were allowed a turn on the judging platform, when even the noisiest entry managed to assume the calm gaze and rolling gait befitting a thoroughbred Pekingese.

Meanwhile a long table loaded with silver trophies, including the J. P. Morgan challenge cup and a handsome Chinese incense burner, awaited the results of the platform parade. For all a spectator might have guessed, the dogs might have been carefully schooled in the catalogue data regarding their "expression" on this occasion. The specification was that they "must suggest the Chinese origin of the Pekingese in its quaintness and individuality, resemblance to the lion in directness and independence and should imply courage, boldness, self-esteem and combativeness, rather than prettiness, daintiness or delicacy."

In other words, as one fancier at the show was heard to say, "the test of a real Pekingese is in his happy conviction that he is not a 14-pound dog at most, but a mastiff."

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The "best dog in the show" was judged to be Champion Ho Wha of Clamarrow, owned by the Misses Lowther of Riverside, Conn., who won the highest prize. He was described as "a fine specimen, with a wonderful flat face and a coat of a nice shade of red." He is an American-bred dog.

His closest competitor was King Pippin of Greystone, who won a first prize in another class, "Open—any weight or color," and who has won seven prizes in nine competitions just since last January, when he was brought over from England. He is from Chuchow Kennels, at Brad-dock, Pa.

Awards were made in 40 classes. The classes included puppies, novices, American-bred, red or sable dogs, fawn, biscuit or gray sable, black or black and tan, parti-color, veterans and champions.

FLYING CLUBS TO MEET
SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—What is said to be the first flying meet by an association of flying clubs ever held in the United States will be staged at Brainerd Field, Hartford, on May 19, under the auspices of the New England Aeronautical Society.

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With raised figure dial, \$37.50 and \$42.50

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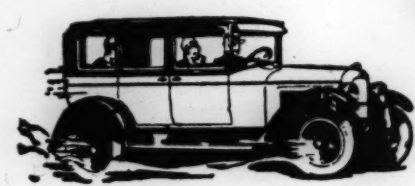
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Again, the public is quick to recognize low price and highest quality.

Only the perfected Whippet offers all these features:
Bodies of distinctive design and beauty . . . Gas tank at rear . . . Unequaled fuel economy . . . Modern, efficient power plant . . . Full force-feed lubrication . . . Silent timing chain . . . Big 4-wheel brakes . . . 4.75-inch balloon tires . . . Snubbers . . . Adjustable steering post . . . Narrow body posts for clearer vision . . . 4 long, semi-elliptic springs.

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The Sturtevant SPEEDRITE 3 SPEED Vacuum Cleaner

Now that it is cleaning time again, have you stopped to realize that everything in your home has different cleaning requirements?

The Sturtevant Speedrite is the only Vacuum Cleaner that has the speed control features you need—see three speed control features below. At the touch of a finger you have high speed, medium speed or low speed—the right suction for each and every cleaning requirement.

You will want one of these remarkable machines. Only with the Sturtevant can you have the efficiency of just the precise speed you want; a refinement that gives better cleaning than ever before.

The price of the Sturtevant Speedrite Vacuum Cleaner—with six attachments is—

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- 1st speed (Low)—Best in cleaning light weight rugs, carpets or other delicate materials.
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The Sturtevant Speedrite Vacuum Cleaner is sold on the easy payment plan—\$3 down and \$5 per month. Write for full particulars.

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ROUTE OF CANAL BECOMES MAJOR POLITICAL ISSUE

Administration Supports and Gov. Smith Opposes St. Lawrence Project

By FREDERICK WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON — St. Lawrence waterway vs. an all-American route from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic has suddenly become a pre-convention presidential campaign issue. The Canadian-American route, warmly advocated by Herbert Hoover, has just been recommended afresh to the Canadian Government by Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, on behalf of the Coolidge Administration.

On the eve of publication of the diplomatic correspondence between Washington and Ottawa, Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana, rival of Gov. Alfred E. Smith for the Democratic presidential nomination, took the field in favor of the project supported by the Republican Administration. In doing so Senator Walsh placed himself in direct opposition to Governor Smith. The New York Executive favors an all-American route to the sea, via the Erie Canal and the Hudson River. If Mr. Hoover and Mr. Smith are chosen to contest for the Presidency in 1928, they will have a clear-cut contention on an economic issue in which the farming west is particularly interested.

Mr. Walsh, in placing himself squarely on record in favor of the American-Canadian canal which the Administration would like to see built, says that he reflects the sentiments and preferences of 40,000,000 people in the United States and Canada who would directly benefit from so monumental a new transportation system. Twenty-two states, Mr. Walsh points out, have already indicated their approval of the project and have associated themselves for the purpose of advancing it.

Governor Smith has always led the opposition to the Canadian-American project. He is said to be the only presidential candidate in either party who takes that stand.

PEACE SOCIETY TO REVIEW WORK

(Continued from Page 1)

houn, Phillips Brooks, Edward Everett Hale, and Josiah Quincy.

The first life member of the American Peace Society was Noah Worcester, the author of what at that time was a very influential pamphlet, "A Solemn Review of the Customs of War." As a boy Mr. Worcester served as a drummer in the War of Independence, and in his later years became, for a time, a member of the New Hampshire Legislature. He is reported to have been the author of America's first peace periodical, "The Friend of Peace."

With something akin to prophetic insight the author of the "Solemn Review," called for the organization of "a confederacy of nations and a high court of equity to decide national controversies." The society from its very beginning pursued a policy of peace education in behalf of an international federation of nations, a world governed by self-imposed laws. The society, in its fourth annual report of 1832, called for a "congress of nations for the amicable settlement of international disputes."

The following year a peace petition was circulated by this organization and presented to the Massachusetts State Legislature. The Legislature, in response to this petition, passed what is said to be the first peace resolution adopted by any state legislative body.

Co-operation of States Invited

Read: "Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Legislature, some mode should be established for the amicable and final adjustment of all international disputes, instead of resort to war."

"Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be and he is directed to communicate a copy of the above report and of the resolutions annexed, to the executive of each of the states, to be laid before the Legislature thereof, inviting a co-operation for the advancement of the object in view."

This campaign in behalf of a law-governed world gathered momentum and moved swiftly forward. Petitions calling for organization of a congress of nations and a high court of justice were presented by the society to the United States Congress in 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841 and 1849.

In the latter year, due in no small part to the agitation then going on in America, Richard Cobden submitted a proposal to the House of Commons calling upon England to negotiate with the other powers a series of arbitration treaties. The Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate was next approached and in 1851 the American Peace Society petitioned that body to submit to the Senate draft treaties of arbitration.

Memorials to Congress

During the next 25 years the society continued to present memorials to Congress and petitions to State Legislatures, with the result that on June 17, 1874, the House of Representatives unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of arbitration. The Senate followed a week later with similar resolutions. The convening of the Pan-American Congress in 1889 came about in part as a result of the peace education program of the society. The credit for the convening of many other peace conferences belongs in the main to the society, including such gatherings as the American Peace Congress in New York City in 1907, another in Chicago in 1909, in Baltimore in 1911, in St. Louis in 1915, and in San Francisco in 1915. A number of international conferences have been initiated and promoted in part by this society, including the international peace congresses held in London in 1843, in Brussels in 1848, and in Paris, 1849. Among the peace periodicals pub-

lished are "Harbinger of Peace," "Calumet," "American Advocate of Peace," and "Advocate of Peace."

The postwar activities of the society have been based on the deep-seated conviction that: "The World War has left to humanity everywhere its supreme challenge—to perfect now, in this generation, the will and the way to forestall the devastating ill of war. The time is now. By another decade it will be too late. A world-wide campaign of education is the only basis of our abiding hope. The call to the culture and the learning of the world, to the expert, is to inject moral and spiritual motives into public opinion. Public opinion must become public conscience."

During the last 100 years the society has seen its espousal of a peace of nations and a high court accepted by the world at large. It has seen great strides in codification of international law, in formulation of disarmament policies and in negotiation and ratification of arbitration treaties. More important than anything else the society has made a significant contribution to the enlightenment of public opinion in America and Europe in the arts of peace. It has held up before the world the ideal of an international federation of free peoples undergirded by fundamentals of justice and fair dealing and committed to the pursuit of peace.

Personnel of Directorate
Theodore E. Burton, Representative in Congress from Ohio, is chairman of the board of directors. Other members include Philip M. Brown, professor of international law at Princeton University; P. P. Claxton, formerly United States Commissioner of Education; Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University; David Jayne Hill, formerly Ambassador to Germany; Edwin P. Morrow, formerly Governor of Kentucky; Silas H. Strawn, American member Chinese Extraterritoriality Commission; and William Allen White, newspaper proprietor and editor.

The Cleveland centennial is being arranged to the end that the

Promoting Peace Cause



Dr. Arthur D. Call
Executive Secretary of the
American Peace Society.

general public may be brought into attitudes of right thinking on some of the vital problems now before the United States and the rest of the world. The general sessions will be open to the public. The sub-conferences, however, will be more restricted in membership. Commissions have been appointed to study and report on the international implications for world justice and peace of industry, education and religion.

Issues Taken for Discussion

The following are among the specific issues to be discussed:

What is adequate national defense for the United States?

What should be the policy of the Government of the United States on the question of disarmament?

What can be done toward the ultimate outlawry of war?

What steps should be taken to bring about a uniform policy among nations respecting protection of investments for the development of backward countries?

Is military training in the schools and colleges of the United States desirable?

What can be done to establish co-operation among the various peace organizations in the United States?

Combating Propaganda

In what way may peace workers effectively combat un-American propaganda who are dominating and influencing some peace organizations?

Should the society renew its efforts for calling the Third Hague Conference for the restatement and codification of international law?

Should the Government of the United States be urged to negotiate further treaties embodying the principles of arbitration and conciliation?

Among those who have accepted invitations to participate in the program are: Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante of Cuba, one of the judges in the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague; Dr. Paul M. Millykoff, formerly Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, formerly Norwegian Minister at the Court of St. James's; Ignatz Seipel, Chancellor of Austria; Ignace Jan Paderewski, formerly Premier of Poland; Nicholas Titulescu, Rumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs; Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to the United States; Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to the United States; and Baron Giacomo de Martino, Italian Ambassador to the United States.

WEST AND EAST LINKED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VICTORIA, B. C.—The Pacific coast of Canada has been linked with Europe by telephone as a result of arrangements announced by the British Columbia Telephone Company. In addition to the British Isles, with which people here have held conversations recently, the service will include Germany, France, Belgium, Sweden and Holland, in one of the longest telephone loops in the world.

IN THE WAKE OF THE

Extending Seaports 1000 Miles Inland

CANADA and the United States are proving themselves unusually adept at collaboration. Their mutual history, having been one of uninterrupted peace and conciliation, is today bringing forth a project of co-operation which is certain to be of far-reaching benefit to both nations.

The project concerns the development of the St. Lawrence waterway by which a route for ocean-going ships would be opened from all ports of the Great Lakes to the sea. The middle West territory of the United States and Canada would become a seaport, the prospective waterway extending 1000 miles inland and serving fully 40,000,000 people—an undertaking at once serving the agriculture of the West and furnishing the manufacturers of the East with a cheaper westward route.

According to diplomatic correspondence issued jointly in Washington and Ottawa, the negotiations which will bind the joint efforts of the two countries in this undertaking, promise early agreement.

"Deutschland Go Bragh?"

SURELY the Atlantic was never meant to be a one-way ocean. Left Ericson made the trip by boat some time ago, and since then steamers have made good use of the water going and coming. In 1919 Alocock and Brown made the first nonstop transatlantic flight when they took off from St. John's, N. F., and landed in Clifden, Ire., 16 hours and 12 minutes later. An aviator named Lindbergh added to this record considerably when he flew from New York to Paris. No doubt some will recall that event.

Until a few days ago, however, the Atlantic remained adamantly a one-way ocean. A German dirigible accomplished the feat in 1924—and the Atlantic had already claimed many dauntless airmen. The first nonstop airplane trip from the Old World to the New has been made, and although it was in an essentially an adventure, it has been a venture, whether by water, by land, or by air which has ushered in great advances in commerce and transportation.

Capt. Hermann Koehl, chief pilot of the German Junkers airplane, and his co-pilots, Maj. James Fitzmaurice and Baron von Huenefeld, were in the air 39 hours and 22 minutes in their battle against winds, rains and snows from Dublin to Germany, where they were forced down 107 miles short of their destination, Mitchell Field, Long Island. It was a deed of great daring and resource, and no doubt a precursor of an era of aerial transport which is not yet foreseen.

*With a bow to Mr. Rollin Kirby of the New York World.

The Airplane's Own Show

THE impetus which these pioneer fliers are giving to commercial aviation itself is being clearly reflected in the expansion of the airplane industry. The All-American Aircraft Show in Detroit this week is on much the same scale as the traditional automobile show. Forty-eight airplane manufacturers exhibited 70 different aircraft, and the exhibition was opened with a street parade of airplanes while a flying radio station soared overhead. And with 75 manufacturers of aerial accessories showing their wares, the airplane may soon have all the trappings of the stream-line motorcar de luxe.

Rome Has a Holiday

ALTHOUGH Mussolini recently deleted most of the holidays from the Roman calendar, today is an exception. Today is a holiday, which Rome is celebrating with earnest enthusiasm and which Fascists are observing with the added conviction that Fascism is to guide Italy into a position of renewed glory in world history.

Today Rome commemorates its founding 2811 years ago when King Romulus of mythology founded the Eternal City on a city which is a legend and in fact, in war and in peace, has seldom left the front stage of world progress. Every year now new public works are dedicated on this occasion until present-day Rome, unlike the Rome of a decade ago, has become a metropolis of the most modern and progressive ways.

One of the steps of the current year has been the beginning of the excavation of the Circus Maximus which, once able to accommodate 300,000 persons, would make the Yale Bowl at Yankee Stadium look something like a toy game. It is now buried at least 30 feet below the ground near the Capitoline and Aventine hills. While Rome is pausing to celebrate its historic course, others are pausing to inquire if Fascism is to continue the race, or whether Fascism and Mussolini are one. If Duce's answer is that Fascism will remain an enduring institution, and his present acts are being directed to that end, his electoral reforms, and his efforts to accord the Grand Council of the Fascist Party constitutional basis and to invest it with governing powers are designed to give the Fascist regime a permanent character.

When Spring Comes in China

CHINA is again in the throes of civil war. The spring drive against Peking has begun with vigor, and the first reports of clashes between the North and South Chinese have quite palpably been reported. The Nationalists, as they are better known. It is well, however, to accept the reports of losses and gains with reserve, as experience has taught the student of eastern warfare that such reports are subject to revision. Peking is still some way off for the Nationalists and it is never too safe to predict success for either side where generals change their colors as readily as they do their clothes.

Elections to the Left of Us, Elections—

AS IN the United States, the principal European countries are in the vortex of national politics, with elections either in progress or prospect. France goes to the polls April 22 and April 29, and the brilliant financial record of Premier Poincaré is expected to return him to power without serious difficulty.

The German elections May 20 are certain to necessitate another coalition government principally along its present political complexion. Recent local and communal elections have already shown the republican parties to be gaining and the reactionary parties to be losing some popular support, a condition which will be reflected in the national voting next month.

Not since the establishment of the German Republic, it is pointed out, has monarchism lost so much favor, and the hope of the reactionaries to return a ruler to the throne has quite palpably been dissipated. The Socialists, no longer a radical party in Germany, are in the strongest position and are likely to augment that strength. The administration of Chancellor Marx has been distinguished by many important accomplishments in the rebuilding of the new Germany, the past two years having marked the evacuation of the first zone of the Rhine and Rhineland Colonies by English troops, the cessation of military control over Germany, and the uninterrupted payment of the Dawes reparations assessments.

Great Britain is already feeling the pressure of the oncoming political campaigns, although the general elections will probably not be held until the spring of 1929.

J. R. D.

PIONEERS IN AVIATION TO HAVE ORGANIZATION

DETROIT (AP)—An organization to perpetuate the accomplishments of pioneer airmen has been formed by leaders of the industry, attending the All-American Aircraft Show. It will be known as the Pioneers of American Aviation. Glenn Curtiss and Glenn L. Martin were chosen president and vice-president, respectively. By-laws provide that membership shall be restricted to those persons who were "making a living out of aviation in 1916 or prior years and who are still engaged in it, either as designers, builders, pilots, or mechanics."

WOMEN DEBATORS START TOUR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—A team of woman debaters has started from Northwestern University on a two week's tour. It will visit nine colleges and universities in five states.

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200 Printed Sheets \$1.00
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but surely dispelling this thought, and now organization leaders here appear to be in a quandary regarding their next move. Up to this time they have definitely declined to support the getting into the Herbert Hoover, notwithstanding the increasing sentiment in the State for him, but now William H. Hill, chairman of the Hoover-for-President New York State Committee, predicts the Republican organization would come out for Mr. Hoover within the next 10 days. Both Charles D. Hill and George K. Morris, who appear to have the final say in the matter, have made no comment other than that New York's delegates should not commit itself until shortly before the national convention.

There has been some talk that the party leaders might turn to Charles E. Hughes at the last minute rather than support Mr. Hoover. They are said to hold the belief that Mr. Hughes can beat Governor Smith but that Mr. Hoover cannot, and they do not want to take any chances on New York's delegates. The Democratic column at the final election. The growth of Hoover sentiment in New York, according to Mr. Hill, is of such proportions the party leaders cannot ignore it, and he is confident that the Hoover campaign is a big boost for the Secretary of Commerce.

Heads of Colleges in Massachusetts Favoring Hoover

Regarded by Educators as Heir to Coolidge Policies

Seven presidents of universities and colleges in Massachusetts have named Herbert Hoover as their choice for President of the United States, as the state presidential primary approaches, according to a statement given out by John Richardson, Mr. Hoover's manager in Massachusetts. They are: A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard; Ellen F. Pendleton, Wellesley; Samuel W. Stratton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Ada L. Constock, Radcliffe; John A. Conness, Tufts; Harry A. Garfield, Williams; and Daniel L. Marsh, Boston University.

"We believe Herbert Hoover by every test of character, experience and achievement is fully qualified to make a great President and to carry out successfully the policies of Calvin Coolidge," the statement they signed reads, and they declared if Massachusetts voters show a strong preference for Hoover this verdict will "carry great weight throughout the country."

At the same time, Dr. Frederick L. Anderson, independent dry candidate for delegate-at-large pledged to Dr. Hoover, issued a statement declaring, as the campaign has developed, his preference for Hoover. He is an unpledged seven proposed by the State Republican Committee, has gained in significance and importance nationally as well as in the State.

The opportunity to register their preference was obtained by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller will bring many thousands of Hoover people to the polls who would otherwise have stayed away, he believes. "And if they are logical," he adds, "they will back up their preference for Hoover by voting for the independent pledged Hoover delegate-at-large rather than for all of the seven, who except for Senator Gillett will not say for whom they support the constitutionally based and other candidates."

Commenting that the result of the contest in Ohio, first looked upon as the political barometer, will in any event be ambiguous, Dr. Anderson declared, "The Nation's eyes are on Massachusetts to see how deep and wide the Hoover sentiment really is. The only state-wide contest is between Mr. Hoover's candidacy and the unpledged seven."

Of the seven, he urges his followers to vote for Senator Frederick H. Gillett, who favors Hoover, and for William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican National Committee. The other five are Channing Cox, former Governor, with a dry record; Eben S. Draper, former State Senator with a wet record; Mrs. Mary G. Dwight and Mrs. Grace H. Bagley, dry, none of whom have announced a presidential preference, and Mrs. Pauline R. Thayer, former to Mr. Hoover after Mr. Coolidge, and understood to favor modification of the Volstead Act.

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469 WASHINGTON STREET

Mr. Coolidge Opposes Use of Name in State Primary

Mr. Hoover Believed Gainer by Letter to G. O. P. Chairman in Massachusetts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Calvin Coolidge has not changed his decision not to be a candidate for President this year. It is thought he has been aware of the reported growing sentiment that no one can beat Mr. Coolidge and therefore it is the part of political wisdom to nominate him.

It has been believed in some quarters he would run if there developed a strong enough demand; in others it has been tacitly assumed that after the favorite sons and others had been complimented or tried out in their strength, the turn to Mr. Coolidge would be logical, inevitable and overwhelming.

The line of political discussion has been of this sort, recently with a complimentary claim that Vice-President Dawes would be the candidate. Apparently he will not. This was especially noticeable in anti-Hoover circles. Anything to beat Herbert Hoover in the convention has been his slogan. Mr. Coolidge could do it if he would, party leaders believe. Apparently he will not. He used for this purpose or let the demand for his candidacy continue unchecked, it is thought.

Makes Fourth Statement
For the fourth time the President has said that he deprecates the use of his name in this connection. He does not like the term of "drafting Coolidge." While he seeks to stem the tide setting in for him in certain localities, it is again observed that he does not say, any more than he has before, that he will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate.

His apparently deprecates pre-convention activities in his behalf which would make it appear that he was seeking the nomination, or encouraging efforts in his behalf. Massachusetts and New York have been particularly in the eye of those who were counting the Coolidge prospects. If Mr. Coolidge remained silent at this time, his friends would have been encouraged to continue their efforts for his nomination.

In regard to his own State, the President naturally is sensitive. In his own defense, he wrote a letter to Francis Prescott, Republican chairman of Massachusetts, in which he restated his position as follows: "My dear Mr. Prescott: Report has come to me that some persons in Massachusetts are proposing to write in my name as a candidate for President at the primaries on April 24. Such action would be most embarrassing to me, and while appreciating the compliment that is extended, I request that it not be done."

Contrary to Wishes
"My name is being used in other states in a way that is contrary to my wishes. I have heard that in

Washington (AP)—Another furor in the preferential delegate steeplechase leading to the presi-

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Over the "Great Circle" to Liverpool
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D. A. R. CONGRESS ENDS IN ROUT OF REBEL FACTIONS

Overwhelming Victory for National Defense Policy Is Scored

WASHINGTON—The 37th Continental Congress of the D. A. R. has passed into history. In that the National Board of Management was sustained at every point it was regarded a great success. In that addition sought to permeate the body, fear was expressed, although that feeling was mitigated by the satisfaction it gave members to vote against measures that would seem to weaken the policy of strong and unflinching support of the national defense as interpreted by the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War and the National D. A. R. Board.

A resolution, adopted by a rising vote at the final session of the Congress, requested the United States Congress to provide as speedily as possible a navy appropriate to American dignity and power and fulfilling the 5-5-3 ratio agreed upon at the Washington Conference, and deploring the action of pacifists and obstructionists who have lately attempted to weaken our defenses by befogging the minds of the people with regard to the relative strength of the navies of the world and by confusing the public as to expense involved, threat of war, arming of ships and competitive building.

Other resolutions tended to substantiate the stand of the order for preparedness, for the teaching of devotion to country, for the support of all measures tending to promote reverence for America's institutions and their protection against any attacks at home or abroad.

The D. A. R. assert they believe in peace as an ultimate end but heartily favor maintaining the military establishment at a high order of efficiency until it is evident that other nations can be trusted to reduce their armaments.

An echo of the stir caused by Mrs. Eleanor P. Roy of Kansas, and Mrs. Helen Tufts Baile of Massachusetts was found in a resolution presented by the resolutions committee taking from Mrs. Eleanor Dutcher Key the privilege she had enjoyed with regard to the furnishing of D. A. R. pins. Mrs. Key had seconded a motion of Mrs. Roy.

Rights of Chapters Defended
The statement of Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, president-general, that there is no such thing as a blacklist known to the D. A. R. was accepted by the delegates as a sufficient answer to the charge that the society maintains such a list. That the officers have a right to advise chapters as to speakers was defended.

Large additions to contributions already made by members and chapters were announced at the final meeting. Gifts included: the turning in of bonds; platform chairs; auditorium chairs; a chair for the President-General; and a guest chair to be occupied by the President of the United States when he comes to address meetings; units for the library; and donations for the cornerstone and other parts of the proposed Constitution Hall.

Work is expected to be begun shortly as the organization has outgrown its present quarters and owns the land on which the new building is to be erected.

VOTE DEMANDED ON BOULDER DAM

(Continued from Page 1)

that they expected to receive aid from Reed Smoot (R.), and William H. King (D.), Senators from Utah.

All-American Canal Planned

The Swing-Johnson bill as it was reported out by the committees of the two branches specifies the construction of a dam at Boulder Dam, capable of a storage of 2,000,000 acre feet of water. Engineers estimate the height of the structure at 550 feet.

The total cost of the project is put at \$125,000,000. This includes an all-American canal, for drainage and irrigation purposes, a great power plant capable of generating 1,000,000 firm horsepower, and interest at 4 per cent on the government's investment until the property has paid for itself.

It is estimated that the plant contemplated would not only be self-sustaining but would return to the Government within 25 years the cost of its construction. This would be accomplished through the sale of power and water.

Seven States Involved
The measure provides that no work is to begin on the project or money expended until six states, one of which must be California, have ratified the plan. Seven states—California, Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming—are concerned in the undertaking.

The hydroelectric issue is the major factor involved in the contest. A government built and operated power-producing plant has been strenuously opposed by private power interests. They have informed proponents of the bill that they are prepared to support a "low dam" proposition for flood control and irrigation purposes only, but they are opposed to the 550-foot dam because they say it would result in putting the Government into the power business.

Engineering Council Asks Changes in Colorado Plan

NEW YORK—Opposition to the Boulder Dam project in its present form as contained in the Swing-Johnson bill, now pending before Congress, has just been voiced here by the American Engineering Council, through a special committee, which investigated the engineering program outlined in the proposed legislation.

The committee's chief objection to the present plans for development of the Colorado River lies in the construction of one large dam at Black Canyon or Boulder Canyon. The recommendation of the committee is that additional dams be constructed in the coastal plain and canyon sections as a means of providing for flood and irrigation control.

The committee was headed by Francis Lee Stuart, an engineer for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In his memorandum accompanying the committee report, Mr. Stuart declares that he is in favor of government aid in the Colorado project provided it carries mandatory provisions regarding flood and irrigation control.

In addition, Mr. Stuart suggested that "unless a satisfactory treaty has been made with Mexico for the increased low-water flow in the Colorado, produced by such dam or dams within three years, a main canal should be built to compensate for this flow by connecting the Laguna Dam with the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in California."

Preparedness Approved

Other resolutions tended to substantiate the stand of the order for preparedness, for the teaching of devotion to country, for the support of all measures tending to promote reverence for America's institutions and their protection against any attacks at home or abroad.

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Work is expected to be begun shortly as the organization has outgrown its present quarters and owns the land on which the new building is to be erected.

Court of Ethics Set Up to Raise Press Standards

American Editors' Society Will Discipline Members Who Violate Code

WASHINGTON—Ethics of the journalistic profession, so far as represented by the membership of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, consisting of the executives of the larger dailies of the United States, will hereafter be subject to review and action by the board of directors of the organization.

The editors, meeting here at their seventh annual convention, instituted this professional tribunal, by the narrow margin of one vote. The issue has been before the organization for three years. Leaders in the movement were Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor of The Christian Science Monitor, and Tom Wallace, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

Minority Report Adopted

As the issue was finally placed before the organization, the question was on the acceptance of a report of a special committee opposing the ethical tribunal and a minority report offered by Mr. Abbot calling for such an agency. The vote on the Abbot amendment was 16 to 15 and on the report as thus amended 18 to 14.

Under the new rule a code of ethics for the government of members of the organization is to be formulated; the board of directors will also act as a court to consider charges against members for alleged violation of the code, and has the power to "censure, suspend or expel such member."

High praise of the method used by The Christian Science Monitor in dealing with so-called "crime news" was voiced by two nationally known leaders of their profession who addressed the editors on the subject of "What I Do Not Like About the Newspapers." Clarence Darrow, Chicago, representing the bar, and Dr. Joseph Collins of New York, representing the medical profession, warmly lauded the Monitor's policy.

Mr. Darrow Praises Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor is the only paper in the United States today that is dealing with this problem of crime news in an intelligent and sound way," Mr. Darrow declared.

It was markedly significant that all of the speakers invited to air their criticism of the press of the country stressed the problems arising from the giving of undue emphasis to so-called crime news.

Silas Bent, formerly a newspaperman, now a magazine writer of prominence and author of a book dealing with journalism in the United States, challenged the editors with the declaration that the "papers of the country are selling themselves on an emotional appeal without regard to the decent and the intellectual."

Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, reviewing the press from the standpoint of a public administrator, observed that the newspapers stressed "personalities rather than issues," and failed to put the proper emphasis on public questions. Political news, he held, was characterized by too much cynicism and partisanship.

Officers for the coming year chosen by the editors were: Walter M. Harrison, managing editor, Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, president.

5000 ARTISTS EXPECTED TO JOIN NEW LEAGUE

NEW YORK (AP)—Frederick Ballard Williams, American artist, announces that more than 750 applications had been received for membership in the American Artists Professional League now in process of organization. He expressed the opinion that 5000 artists would be enrolled before the first annual meeting on Jan. 1.

The purpose of the league is to organize professional artists for a common standard of ethics, for the protection of their interests, and for the general advancement of their profession.

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Foreigners Now Evacuating Tsinan

So Many Reservations Are Seen as to Nullify Kellogg Proposal

WASHINGTON—Only wars of invasion would be renounced by the counter-proposals of the French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, to the United States Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg's treaty to renounce war as a national policy. The French proposal just delivered at the State Department contains the same four reservations which M. Briand outlined in his earlier correspondence.

Instead of Mr. Kellogg's brief treaty of three articles, containing a simple declaration to renounce all war, no matter what its nature or origin, M. Briand has transmitted to the five interested powers a draft treaty of six articles containing the following reservations:

1. The treaty shall not infringe upon any nation's legitimate right of self-defense.

2. In case one nation should contravene the treaty, all others would be released from their obligations.

3. The treaty shall in no wise affect the rights and obligations of the signatories resulting from their prior international agreements.

4. The treaty shall be offered for accession to all powers and will have no binding force until it has been generally accepted or until the signatory powers "agree to decide that it shall come into effect regardless of certain abstentions."

M. Briand's draft treaty was delivered to the foreign offices of Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Germany and the United States on April 20. According to Article 1, the other phase of war which France would renounce would be an "attack" or an invasion, and even this is conditional. Wars in which France might join with Poland or Czechoslovakia or Belgium or Rumania or Yugoslavia would be legitimate.

The French note was given a decidedly inhospitable reception here. Officials described it as hedged in with so many reservations as to nullify the original Kellogg proposal to renounce "all" war.

The reaction which the French note received in official circles has been summarized as follows: The Briand position is in apparent conflict—although France seems to condemn war as an institution, it apparently reserves the right to go to war in agreement with any other power or under the arrangements of the League of Nations, or even under any treaty, past, present or future.

More than 4000 American marines are now in China, a force considered sufficient to protect American lives and property provided they are not scattered in isolated sections of the interior. The largest group of marines is at Tientsin where 2851 men are guarding the International Settlement there and the Tientsin-Peking Railroad. In addition there are about 900 men from the Fifteenth United States Field Artillery at Tientsin, due to the fact that the United States undertakes to keep communication between Peking and Tientsin open during emergency. A total of 1642 marines are located at Shanghai.

The American consul at Tientsin, in Shantung Province, has telegraphed the State Department that military operations there indicate a "serious military situation for the north."

COLONEL ESTES HEADS S. A. R.

Lieut.-Col. Frederick A. Estes of Lowell, Mass. was formally installed as president of the Massachusetts branch of Sons of the American Revolution at its thirty-ninth annual meeting in Boston.

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FRENCH REPLY NOT ACCEPTABLE TO WASHINGTON

So Many Reservations Are Seen as to Nullify Kellogg Proposal

WASHINGTON—Only wars of invasion would be renounced by the counter-proposals of the French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, to the United States Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg's treaty to renounce war as a national policy. The French proposal just delivered at the State Department contains the same four reservations which M. Briand outlined in his earlier correspondence.

Instead of Mr. Kellogg's brief treaty of three articles, containing a simple declaration to renounce all war, no matter what its nature or origin, M. Briand has transmitted to the five interested powers a draft treaty of six articles containing the following reservations:

1. The treaty shall not infringe upon any nation's legitimate right of self-defense.

2. In case one nation should contravene the treaty, all others would be released from their obligations.

3. The treaty shall in no wise affect the rights and obligations of the signatories resulting from their prior international agreements.

4. The treaty shall be offered for accession to all powers and will have no binding force until it has been generally accepted or until the signatory powers "agree to decide that it shall come into effect regardless of certain abstentions."

M. Briand's draft treaty was delivered to the foreign offices of Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Germany and the United States on April 20. According to Article 1, the other phase of war which France would renounce would be an "attack" or an invasion, and even this is conditional. Wars in which France might join with Poland or Czechoslovakia or Belgium or Rumania or Yugoslavia would be legitimate.

The French note was given a decidedly inhospitable reception here. Officials described it as hedged in with so many reservations as to nullify the original Kellogg proposal to renounce "all" war.

The reaction which the French note received in official circles has been summarized as follows: The Briand position is in apparent conflict—although France seems to condemn war as an institution, it apparently reserves the right to go to war in agreement with any other power or under the arrangements of the League of Nations, or even under any treaty, past, present or future.

More than 4000 American marines are now in China, a force considered sufficient to protect American lives and property provided they are not scattered in isolated sections of the interior. The largest group of marines is at Tientsin where 2851 men are guarding the International Settlement there and the Tientsin-Peking Railroad. In addition there are about 900 men from the Fifteenth United States Field Artillery at Tientsin, due to the fact that the United States undertakes to keep communication between Peking and Tientsin open during emergency. A total of 1642 marines are located at Shanghai.

CRISIS AT LISBON OVER PORT DUES COMES TO HEAD

Merchant Marine Refuses to
Abate Claims for Sake
of Settlement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON—Protest against a Government decree, that is alleged to involve a lessening of the protection for Portuguese shipping, has been made by the Portuguese Merchant Service Officers' League. It was alleged that the unfavorable situation of the Portuguese Merchant Service has been due to the lack of protection hitherto given it by the various governments. It was stressed that the present moment was a critical one in view of the claims of foreign ship-owners that an equal treatment be given to foreign and national flags, otherwise they say they will no longer put in at Portuguese ports, owing to the heavy fees levied on foreign shippers.

These claims are judged to be unjust by the Portuguese Merchant Service, which affirms that the fees paid in foreign ports are higher than those paid here. At the meeting held by the officers' league, attention was called to the fact that Portugal possessed an extensive coast line, an advantageous geographical situation for the various currents of universal commerce, colonies with good ports, and good emigration, and that Portugal is annually paying a sum amounting to £12,000,000 to foreign shipping freights.

To reduce this source of expense, protection, it is claimed, should be given to the Portuguese Merchant Service and the claims of foreign shippers, which only tend to damage its interests, should be rejected. It was resolved that the representatives of the Portuguese Merchant Service should ask the Government to continue to grant its protection to the national flag, and that none of its privileges be withdrawn, as to revoke any of these protective measures would contribute to putting an end to the service.

An appeal is also to be made to all who wish Portugal to obtain her registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Laetitia M. Thompson, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Mrs. Laetitia S. Dickinson, Lakehurst, N. J.; Merton L. Gwilliam, Spewsbury, N. J.; William G. Arnold, High Park, Can.; A. H. Stevenson, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Ida Wood Stevenson, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Crystal Mae Johnston, Detroit, Mich.; Edward A. Dearly, Port of Spain, Trinidad; Mrs. Maggie G. Dearly, Port of Spain, Trinidad; Mrs. Marjorie T. Wright, Helena, Mont.; Harry Wight, Helena, Mont.; Mrs. W. Bailey, Helena, Mont.; Mrs. Walter W. Eastman, Lewiston, Me.; Mrs. Elizabeth Kinsley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Viola G. Kinsley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar A. Wolt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Erma G. Wolt, Gillingen, Switz.; Miss Dorothy F. Quilly, Watertown, Mass.

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economic independence, that they should concentrate their efforts toward the development of a national commercial navigation as being one of the chief bases of material progress.

A further appeal will be made to the Commercial and Industrial Associations to appoint a technical committee to study the projected reduction scheme which the Merchant Service considers damaging to the interests of Portuguese commercial navigation, and that the resolutions taken be exclusively dictated by a patriot national ideal.

New Zealand Gets Farmers' College

Agricultural Institution Is
Opened in North Island—
Full University Course

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The Massey Agricultural College, Palmerston North, a rich farming district in the North Island on the main route between the capital and Auckland, was recently opened by the Minister of Agriculture.

This institution is the result of a steadily growing feeling that in New Zealand, which depends for its prosperity on the products of its farms, nearly sufficient attention has been paid to the higher education of the farmer. Hitherto the only agricultural college in the country, and that is at Lincoln in the South Island. It was felt that this was not sufficient.

For one thing farming conditions in the two islands are very different, and since Lincoln was established the North has made more progress than was then anticipated. It was felt, too, that something more ambitious than Lincoln was needed for the growing needs of the Dominion, which has to meet more serious competition in the markets of Britain than before.

The Massey College will provide a full university for the degree of master of agriculture, and a full university course, the aim being not only to educate farmers who may wish to take these advanced studies, but to furnish the country with the well-trained instructors and research workers that it needs. There will also be short courses in dairy farming. Dairying will be the special interest of the college. Sheep farming and cropping are the characteristics of South Island farming, and mainly these will continue to be looked after at Lincoln.

Dairying is the principal farming occupation of the North, and the new college will be connected with the recently formed Dairy Research Institute, which is to undertake all phases of research work connected with the production of milk, the manufacture of dairy products, and the utilization of by-products. Special technical laboratories are to be provided in the college for this research and there will be a dairy faculty. The college stands in nearly 1000 acres of varying land, and it will be some time before it is fully equipped with permanent buildings.

SCOTTISH CONDUCTOR HONORED IN LONDON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Hugh S. Robertson, conductor of the Glasgow Orpheus Choir, recently the guest of the London Scots' Labor Club, at a dinner in Bloomsbury, said the choir was started in a basement gymnasium in 1901, with 20 or 30 men and women, very few of whom could sing or read music.

In just over 20 years, he said, Scotland had achieved the almost impossible task of making the English, and despite their ancient musical traditions, Scotland now occupied an honored position in the world of music. G. W. Thomson said the Orpheus Choir had made history and had built up musical culture in Scotland.

GOVERNOR PILOTS MAYORS
HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Gov. John H. Trumbull, as pilot, took Mayor Norman C. Stevens and Mayor-elect Walter E. Hatterman of Hartford, and Mayor Wales Lines Debussy of Meriden for an airplane flight over Hartford and the surrounding towns.

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RADIO

Huge Cost of Large Scale Radio Research Discussed

General Electric Head Tells Harvard Business
School of \$10,000,000 Spent in Nine Years

Radio developmental expenditures by General Electric Company have totaled approximately \$10,000,000 in nine years. E. P. Edwards, manager of the radio department of the General Electric Company, informed the Harvard Business School in the course of a recent talk on "Research and Manufacture in the Radio Art."

"It is our belief," Mr. Edwards said in part, "that research is the basis for successful quantity production and this is tangibly indicated by our developmental expenditures which in 1919 amounted to but slightly over \$100,000, while nine years later, or in 1927, they amounted to nearly \$2,500,000."

In a radio sense, there has been no more important problem than that of transmitter development. While there is little probability that transmitter design and manufacture will result in mass production, it is an outstanding fact that this development is the basic reason for the production of receiving and reproducing equipment. Consequently, continuous scientific research and development must be employed if we are to hold the interest of the listener, and expand our field of endeavor.

"The history of radio is like that of any other extension of knowledge, either physical or mental; it is the union of independent, partial contributions of discovery or interpretation, which are found to be interrelated parts of one harmonious, comprehensive whole."

The Tungsten Filament
The invention of the tungsten filament and thoriated tungsten filament are outstanding contributions of research, and constitute an important step in our endeavor to secure minimum current consumption and better overall performance. These advances are of particular interest as they indicate the economic effect of research.

"The list of different purpose tubes is large, embracing the receiver tubes for many purposes; the various types of tubes capable of using alternating current for filament excitation; amplifier tubes; and the four-element screen grid tube, which is assuming greater and greater importance in the solution of amplification problems."

"Facsimile telegraphy, television, radio beacons, carrier current applications centering around the transmission of radio signals. In addition, there are 'other purpose' applications of radio transmission such as telemetering, remote control and synchronization. These 'by-products' of radio development have become important factors in our everyday life when their development is completed and their value realized."

"The so-called 'by-products' are not limited to applications involving radio transmission. Even today devices and equipment resulting from radio research are utilized in the automatic selection and grading, by means of radio signals, of the various types of tubes capable of using alternating current for filament excitation; amplifier tubes; and the four-element screen grid tube, which is assuming greater and greater importance in the solution of amplification problems."

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that can be accomplished—will contribute greatly to the enjoyment of the listener and the advancement of the art.

"Through relatively simple attachments, it should be possible to combine television and facsimile reception with present receiving equipment."

"The set must be mechanically and electrically reliable, capable of giving uninterrupted service, and so designed that repairs can be readily made when necessary."

"We are working for the ideal set as we now visualize it, and incidentally striving for the goal of economic, quality, quantity production, with the full realization that engineering in its various phases is the most indispensable factor entering into the happy solution of our problems."

"Quality reproduction is, of course, paramount."

"Means of remote control may be employed, enabling the listener to select at will the station desired and to reproduce the program in any one of several rooms in the house."

"The elimination of fading, either at the transmitter or receiver—"

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Stefan Raditch Sees Solution of Yugoslav Problem in Entente

Resolutions Prepared by Investigation Committee
Are Embodied in Fourteen Articles of
Rights and Duties of States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—The recent meeting in Prague of special committees of the Interparliamentary Union provided an opportunity for formulating resolutions to be submitted to the July Conference in Berlin. It also gave Czech and Yugoslav representatives the chance to carry still further the negotiations begun last year for close parliamentary co-operation.

Many of the resolutions prepared by the investigation committee are embodied in the 14 articles on the rights and duties of states, the main purport of which is that the same moral principles be applied to nations as to individuals. Every armed attack on a state is designated a crime, and the attacked party has the right of legitimate defense. Other states should in this eventuality form a community to outlaw the offending state. The Committee for Social Welfare was chiefly occupied with emigration problems, which will be fully dealt with at the Berlin Conference. The delegates present once more asserted their belief in the parliamentary régime, and drew the attention of the conference to the urgency of encouraging the stability of parliaments and governments.

Stress was also laid on the fact that parliaments and governments should be protected against powerful economic organizations, which have hitherto been allowed to have too much influence in these matters. On the question of Czech-Yugoslav parliamentary collaboration, much has been said and written during the Prague session of the Interparliamentary Union committees. In one of the meetings organized for the purpose the following resolution was passed, which shows the extent to which this entente has become a matter of reasoned policy, rather than of mere sentiment. "The suggested communal action of the Czech and Yugoslav parliamentary bodies is the result, not only of the sentiments of both people, but also springs from their reason and their nature desire."

Political, economic and intellectual

co-operation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia is, in fact, looked upon as an essential course of action in view of the present situation of Europe, and the adoption of concrete measures to bring this to pass as quickly as possible is strongly advocated in the Prague press. Analogous pourparlers are also recommended between this state and Poland and Rumania, with a view to the adoption of a common procedure in international affairs.

Mr. Stefan Raditch, the Croat peasant leader and member of the Yugoslav delegation, sees a solution of the Yugoslav problem in a fraternal entente between the Czechs, Yugoslavs, Bulgars, and Poles, thus forming an important bloc of Slav democracies, characterized by the importance of the peasant element.

Records Broken
by Prague Fair

United States Section Is Feature
of Czechoslovakia's
Great Spring Event

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—All records for the previous 15 fairs have been broken by this year's Spring Fair, according to latest information, the number of exhibitors being 2561. Altogether, 14 foreign states were represented in the different pavilions.

In all sections, there was a pressing need for enlarged space, especially for automobile exhibits. This need will be met at the next Autumn Fair, when the new permanent exhibition building will be ready. Among the special features of interest at this fair may be mentioned the United States section, which aimed at giving a comprehensive idea of the modern industrial life of America. Most business houses, and in the textile, shoe and leather, and

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NO TAX ON FOREIGN CAPITAL IN LATVIA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The income of foreigners from capital invested in Latvia has been exempted from income tax by a decision of the new Latvian Cabinet.

The Riga Times, in commenting on this decision, says: "We welcome the positive settlement of this question by the Latvian Government, for there can be no doubt that the former method of taxation was tantamount to a debarring of foreign capital from Latvia. And we hope that the removal of this obstacle will lead to a brisk influx of foreign capital in local undertakings."

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WASHINGTON (AP)—The nomination of Nicholas J. Sinnott (R.), Representative from Oregon, to be a judge of the Court of Claims has been confirmed by the Senate.

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agricultural machinery sections,
with glass and ceramics following
closely after.

The chief buyers were Austria, Poland, Yugoslavia and Germany. During the week, special performances were given at the chief theaters and cinemas, and local tradesmen expressed themselves as satisfied with the increased trade done as the result of the influx of visitors from the provinces and abroad, who averaged more than 60,000 daily.

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Late Sheraton Tables—and Duncan Phyfe

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE three most familiar names that are associated with the furniture styles of England—Chippendale, Heppelwhite and Sheraton—suggest to many people certain definite general shapes that carry details which are distinctive in each of the three cases. The popular conceptions of the indications for style name are quite naturally based on the designs which are most strikingly original and which show easily identified contrasts in the different designers' drawings.

Sheraton's chair backs, for example, were in outline usually a slightly modified rectangle, while those of Heppelwhite were generally of shield shape. So there is some excuse for the often met belief that by this test the chairs of either of these styles may be confidently attributed. While this is not wholly true, even of that part of Sheraton's career which brought him the most fame, it is far less reliable, in fact does not apply at all, for the forms which he offered to the public in the latter days of his activity.

Equally true is it that the legs of chairs, to still comment on this piece of furniture, and in connection with the same two names, are in commonly accepted opinion usually turned if Sheraton, while Heppelwhite's are almost invariably of the square type. To assume that this is a rule which can be depended on always would be an error, for in this respect again the later designs of Sheraton drifted far from his early conceptions.

Rule-of-Thumb Has Small Value
We would not give the impression that the basis for the widely current beliefs just mentioned are mistaken, for they are not. It should be recognized, however, that they do not suffice for promptly deciding in a casual manner the sometimes very puzzling question of how a certain chair should be classed. The two details are significant, but when these are lacking and other forms appear that are quite different one needs to have further knowledge at hand in order to intelligently judge.

It should be made clear that there is no rough-and-ready, offhand, fist-all-cases method, for determining into just what pigeonhole of style or of period this or that piece of furniture should be tucked. There are distinguishing indications that are widely known but many lesser, though essential elements are peculiar to the several designers.

Equally unfamiliar deviations from commonly understood lines are to be found in other sorts of furniture of eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. They can be understood by anyone who cares to give a moderate amount of time and attention to the subject. It is not pleasant to observe, as we have through a constant contact with the trade, that a great number of buyers apparently do not choose to learn except by hearsay. Rich stores of fact, abounding with illustrations of the most desirable kind, are neglected. Dependence is placed almost wholly on statements made by others who do not read, whose knowledge has been acquired in the same way in which they impart it, by tongue and by ear.

Phyfe Could Be Better Understood
Just now there is much talk of, and dealing in, furniture supposed to have some connection with the name of Duncan Phyfe. How such fashions start is not always easy to determine, but that they prevail is evident to those who have observed a number of them approach, arrive and depart. As might be expected from their transitory nature, they are supported if not sustained by those who appear to be in a rush to join any group of a certain worthy sort of people, without waiting to find out where the crowd is going or why.

Phyfe was a good, honest cabinet-maker and a prosperous business man. He was highly respected in and about New York City, where most of his work was done, and

was not an originator in any sense. Still less did he conceive the form of table-leg that so many people seem to believe is an infallible evidence of his production. This leg springs in a single curve from a center column which carries the table top, three or four being used according to the size of the thing. Americans by the hundred have too hastily assumed that whatever table is made in this manner is either Phyfe's work or his style. There may be a 1-to-1000 possibility that a table of this character did come from his shop, but if so it couldn't be in his style, for he set no style. He did adopt certain elements of ornamental detail that he applied in excellent taste and with consistent repetition. These serve to assist in forming an opinion as to whether or not a piece in question came from his establishment.

Placing Credit in the Right Quarter
Phyfe was clearly a follower of Sheraton, as may be seen by even a casual examination of that Englishman's designs. Tables of the form referred to above are extremely common in England, where they are rightly known as late Sheraton. Fairly cheap there a few years ago, they now sell at high figures, as the western demand has greatly reduced the available supply. In the early 1800's they were brought to America

best known book, first published in 1791 and followed by later editions in two to eleven years after that. It is only justice to him that his "Cabinet Maker's Dictionary" of 1802 and an encyclopedia begun in 1804 should receive scant attention. These attempts of a genius to fall into step with popular fashions led to results that failed to add to his reputation.

True though this be, it is found that Phyfe's dog-footed chair legs, his eagle-head terminals on bedposts, his treatment of chair-backs and other details which have been assumed by many to indicate Phyfe's originality, when understood are really evidence to the contrary. Their lines are found in the later works of Sheraton.

Phyfe Set No Style
Experienced English dealers now operating antique stores in America find difficulty in understanding the demands of some of their New World customers. They are puzzled to know how to talk with the person whose attitude makes it almost necessary for them to acquiesce in assuming that Phyfe was the creator of the style which in reality he copied. The dealer knows that the customer is in error, yet no matter how kindly the truth may be explained it is not desired by some buyers if it fails to agree with their opinions or their wishes.

Much worth-while esthetic enjoyment

ment and many stimulants to broadened knowledge are to be found in acquiring and understanding the fine cabinet-work and home accessories of past centuries. Those who have progressed only to the point of acquiring, as in the cases referred to, may have but lately turned their attention to the subject. They may not realize how long and how pleasant a road stretches ahead of them as they move along impelled by steadily increasing knowledge of the ordered facts that surround it.

These facts have been gathered through many years by a large number of careful and enthusiastic people, who have left for our benefit the easily accessible results of their zealous efforts. Their books are of so many sorts that any taste may be

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Ancient Fresco at Stratford-on-Avon

THE treasures of Stratford-on-Avon have just been enriched by the discovery of a remarkable mural painting not a hundred yards from the famous old Swan Inn, in a cottage which is one of several once owned by John Shakespeare, the poet's father, and in which it is likely he lived for some time. The cottage had at last been caught up in the tide of commercial progress and was being con-

spared may once have lived in the cottage arises from the record that he purchased, in October, 1556, his dwelling house in Henley Street and a garden and croft in Greenhill Street. Further records point to the fact that this cottage is the one which has now been so interestingly brought to notice. The purchase occurred eight years before the poet's birthday, and during the 27 years of uninterrupted commercial progress and local influence of Alderman John Shakespeare.

It is surprising the fresco has not come to light before, for during the last hundred years or so the cottage

By Courtesy of Lord & Taylor, Department of Antiques
The Grocers' Company in London, Where There Were Once Nearly Fifty of Them. When a Single One Was Exhibited at the South Kensington Museum, London, Not Long Ago, It Was Noted as "Heppelwhite, circa 1775."

has undergone much alteration and mutilation. Old ash and wattle-and-daub panels, two-inch bricks, and oak beams heavier than a man can lift, still bear witness to its antiquity, but for many years an outside casing of brick has ruined its exterior appearance.

Now discovered, it is to be preserved, and is housed in the White Swan Hotel, Stratford, and will form a new matter of interest for visitors.

The assumption that John Shakespeare

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Though the song may be over, the melody lingers on—in this lovely old spinnet. Its harmony of graceful design and beautiful material remains unimpaired with the passing of years. An authentic English antique, inlaid with satinwood, \$600. The American Heppelwhite chair, in mahogany, covered in gold brocade, \$175.

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

THE RIDING LESSON by Jean Francois Millet (1814 to 1875). Exhibited in the Salon 1844. (This picture attracted instant attention. The landscape painter Diaz declared the painting to be a work of genius. "At last we have a new master," he exclaimed to a friend, "who can give life and expression to his creations. That man is a true painter.") Extract from Jean Francois Millet by Mrs. Leslie Thomson.

Why I Like and Have Them

IT HAS been said that the English must laugh at the modern American waking up to "antiques," at his frantic search for "antiques." Well, I am willing they should laugh, as they probably have reason to from their vantage point of ancient traditions, ancient families and ancient things.

We have been so busy for a couple hundred years building new things in America, outgrowing the past every six months, that old things could not survive. Now we are getting our stride, becoming settled, balanced.

While never before was America so seriously engaged upon the production of new things, even to the evolving of an entirely new school of "arts decorative," we now feel that we have our own background, that we can evolve something new with confidence, because this trend of thought has worked itself up through our own history and development. It was inevitable. And we can look back, when we will, to early days and early things, and call them ours.

For me, I like my home atmosphere to be of an earlier, quieter time. I prefer to keep my modern art segregated safely in my business day. The job of handling the advertising of a department store is so strenuously modern that I should never attempt to explain its continuous excitement and difficulties to a layman. I advertise modernistic clothing and accessories and furniture. I put them in dashboards, and elaborate upon them in studied modern American-English. Added to all this is the very close proximity of the music department, playing modern music all day long.

Is it any wonder, then, that after the voices of the last phonograph and telephone and typewriter have been stilled each day, my feet and heart turn homeward to a precious interval, a period of peace and love-ness between modernized business and pleasure? I go home, and I step backward 150 years.

A friend of mine once said, when I suggested several old pieces for her apartment: "But I don't want my home to look like an antique shop!" My home looks nothing like that, because every piece was carefully selected for exactly the place and exactly the purpose it is filling. In passing by literally hundreds of water benches—they are plentiful in

central Pennsylvania—until I found one that would make exactly the bookcase I wanted. I knew a lowboy dressing table was beyond my means—but at a sale one day, lo, appeared a tiny chest of drawers, two tiers of them, in pine, and only 30 inches high. Just right.

My corner cupboard, my secretary desk, my tables and chairs, my lovely maple chest of drawers, my lovely painted chest, each and all, I fancy, were destined for the positions they now hold. And holding them, they look as if they'd been there all their lives.

They welcome me, when I go home. They blink and wink at me, and hold out their arms, and say: "Here is the quiet and peace of a slower age." When I wake up in the morning, the sunlight or the rainlight sifts through my red calico curtains, reflects from the rubbed maple and pine, rests lazily on the brass bucket and the blue glass lamp. Another interval, and grace to start the day.

Yes, my old-time atmosphere is for me something I could hardly do without. Everyone who loves old things knows the joy of gathering them, playing with them and living with them, not as "antiques," but as the making of an atmosphere of infinite charm, a daily and nightly haven of beauty and repose.

D. E. H.

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Decorative Vases, Bowls and Beakers For Spring Flowers

When Spring at last arrives, with its full tide of enchanting flowers brimming florists' windows—what household is ever ready with enough jars and vases to meet the delightful emergency? Au Quatrieme, however, is always prepared for this critical moment with every sort of graceful and decorative container.

Rustic Pottery Bowls from Italy

This year the most charming pottery bowls have just come over from Italy—appealing, slightly uneven rustic things, lovely for sun-rooms, country houses, the garden terrace—in bold clear chrome and lemon yellows, limpid greens, and soft mauve blues. And ranging from a size a bit bigger than one's two cupped hands to huge ones nearly three feet in diameter. There are flower pots, too, of glazed Italian pottery in many sizes. And beautiful two and four-handled jars, and large graceful urns in black, yellow, olive and a luminous turquoise blue with a particularly lustrous glaze. And every sort of Italian wrought iron stand to hold them.

Rarely Lovely Venetian Glass

Nor were there ever more exquisite vases, ewers and beakers from Venice bubbled, rippled, fluted, whorled and blown by a magic breath to the most unexpected and picturesque forms. With curious lips and quaint high handles, and dove and swan necks. Above all, in innumerable sizes, those flaring beakers that are so useful for so many sorts of flowers. And all varying from evanescent tints of smoky topaz and milky opal, pale periwinkle blue and sea-water green to deeply glowing wine red, ultramarine, emerald and amber.

WANAMAKER'S—Fourth floor, old building
John Wanamaker New York
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET



An Early Nineteenth-Century Center Table of Sheraton's Design. It Has the Legs That Were So Much Used in Those Years by Phyfe and Other Makers.

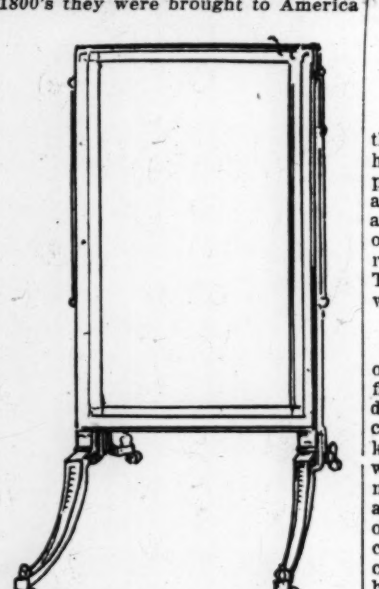
seems to have been successful at his trade in Albany, when located there at an earlier date. Nearly all his output was produced after 1800, for he did not retire from business until 1847. It is apparent from these dates that his activities were greatest while the styles of the eighteenth century had given place to those of the Empire. We plan to give at a later date more extended attention to the work of this cabinetmaker of skill, fine taste and strong character.

So far as we have observed, Phyfe



BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
Frank Partridge
Works of Art

LONDON
26, KING ST., ST. JAMES'S
NEW YORK
6 WEST FIFTY-SIXTH ST.



A Cheval Glass on the Lines of Sheraton's Late Eighteenth-Century Drawings.

In considerable numbers to furnish the homes of prosperous citizens, for then, as in the late 1700's, Americans were inclined to look to England for supplies as well as standards in the decorative arts.

Sheraton's books nowhere, so far as we have learned, offer drawings of dining tables in any form. This is not surprising, for volumes of such nature in those times featured chiefly more unusual things, which exhibited the ingenuity or the artistic skill of the author. The elements that compose these simple and larger tables are clearly noticed in elaborate and smaller affairs. Several of them are illustrated here, omitting details that are irrelevant.

The cheval glass, for example, has



So-Called Sofa Tables Were Among the Pivotal Shapes That Sheraton Offered to the Public in His Book of More Than 400 Pages, First Dated 1791.

that Phyfe's dog-footed chair legs, his eagle-head terminals on bedposts, his treatment of chair-backs and other details which have been assumed by many to indicate Phyfe's originality, when understood are really evidence to the contrary. Their lines are found in the later works of Sheraton.

Phyfe Set No Style
Experienced English dealers now operating antique stores in America find difficulty in understanding the demands of some of their New World customers. They are puzzled to know how to talk with the person whose attitude makes it almost necessary for them to acquiesce in assuming that Phyfe was the creator of the style which in reality he copied. The dealer knows that the customer is in error, yet no matter how kindly the truth may be explained it is not desired by some buyers if it fails to agree with their opinions or their wishes.

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THE HOME FORUM

Jefferies' Daily Adventure

IN Salisbury Cathedral you will see a bust to Richard Jefferies. An inscription refers to him as one "who, observing the works of God with a poet's eye, has enriched the literature of his country and made for himself a place among those who have made men happier and wiser, 1848-1887."

If all the world would read Besant's "Eulogy of Richard Jefferies," there would be no need for feeble voices to take up the strain, so devoted a memorial is that volume. Yet, despite Besant's gracious words, Richard Jefferies is but a name to the mass of the reading public; and to urge upon others an author whom we love must ever be an ungrateful—if not a futile—task.

All of Jefferies' enduring work—if it is comprised in essays for magazines, though for ten years he struggled to succeed with novel writing. Then he came, almost by chance, to realize that as an interpreter of nature, rather than of human events, he was to find his place and work in the world.

A tall, thin, blue-eyed, "unclubbable" man; delighting, like Wordsworth and Dickens, in long walks; preferring to go alone; striding on and on, over hill and vale, lost in the intensity of thought; thus he studied the English countryside. He was no eccentric like Thoreau, no practical observer like Gilbert White. To the philosophy of the former and the matter-of-factness of the latter, he added the poet's insight. He was the poet-lover of nature and the wildwood who, like Lucy, leant his eye "to many a secret place" and learned the "beauty born of murmuring sound."

What he saw in nature we have no eyes to see. Therefore the minuteness of his description—his "cataloguing," the Philistine calls it—is not interesting. But this very minuteness, accurate as photography, with the added brilliancy of word-painting, will make his work secure for the future. "He draws," says Besant, "as no other writer has done, the actual . . . rural England under Queen Victoria." Not only inanimate nature—fields, woods, hedges, downs—but the experiences of the creatures that people them.

Look into the volume, entitled "The Open Air." It begins with a child's story, a fairy tale that holds abundant charm "for children of a larger growth." "Saint Guido ran out at the garden gate into a sandy lane, and down the lane till he came to a grassy bank." They called him Guido, because "they thought if a great painter could be a little boy, then he would be something like this one." He ran away to the wheat field where he talked as a comrade to the birds and bees, the cornflower and the mayweed. The fern had taught him a secret: if you want to hear what the grass and the wheat say, you must be close to them, and with any of the things of the field. Remembering this, Guido stopped chasing a butterfly and, lying down in the grass, whispered: "Rush, rush,

tell them I am here." Then the nearest wheat-ear talked to him of what it had been thinking, talked in wise, wondering fashion of the problems of labor, interweaving a poem and a sermon.

Turn over a few pages and read the essay on "Wild Flowers." "Bathed in buttercups to the dew-lap, the roan cows standing in the golden lake watched the hours with calm frontlet; watched the light descending, the meadows filling, with knowledge of long months of succulent clover." Or, "Of all things there is none so sweet as sweet air—one great flower it is, drawn around, about, over, and inclosing, like loving arms; drooping down over us, and the magical essence filling all the room of the earth. Sweetest of all things is wild-flower air."

"Field and Hedgerow" is a book of essays. Read, if you will, that entitled "Nature and Books." Setting out to be a talk on the dandelion, Lowell's "dear, common flower"—it is actually a volume of "Notes and Queries," full of fresh thoughts. Paragraphs on color that should arouse wonder and enthusiasm in an artist; a talk on botany, with Linnaeus and Gerard as a text; a discussion into the realm of the ancient classics, winding up with the obituary of the world might be bought for ten pounds. Then the "July Grass," where he watches a brilliant July fly whirling about in the sun, and wonders "whether it is a joy to have bright spots and to be clad in the purple and gold . . . is the color felt by the creature that wears it?" Flowers, bees, grasses, birds, are to him "the living staircase of the Spring, step by step upwards to the great gallery of the Summer."

"I wonder to myself," he reflects, "how they can all get on without me; how they manage, birds and flowers, without me to keep the calendar for them. . . . For I noted it so carefully and lovingly by day. They go on without me, orchid and cowslip." Thus wrote Jefferies in the spring of 1886.

His "Story of My Heart," an autobiography, was written about 1881. He explained: "I am obliged to write these things by an irresistible impulse which has worked in me since early youth." Reading this book, one would judge that the writer had known nothing, previously, of the outdoors. He is primeval man; he talks over the sun and the wheat, the oak, the aspen. He is looking for nature's message to man. "Lying in the grass . . . there came to me an influence as if I could feel the great earth speaking to me."

This volume is an outpouring of the deep nature of the man. All the conventional religious teachings of his youth have dropped away; but there remains "that inward consciousness which aspires." He seems to be looking for that "fourth dimension," so well imagined in "Flatland." "Beyond all our present knowledge, beyond all our conceptions—there is more." He cries aloud against injustice and oppression, always reiterating his firm belief in better things to come. With his distinctly defined theories on the Art of Fiction, Besant finds little merit in Jefferies' ten novels. Nature he could picture with the combined charms of a poet's pen and a painter's brush; but dramatic power he lacked. Consequently his novels, so-called, are but a series of pictures, each charming in itself, but with no development of character or incident. Yet, for those who can read a novel for something besides the story, the development of plot, or characterization, much pleasure may be found in Jefferies' pages. The "Dewy Morn," "Wood Magic," and "After London" all are full of interest.

Imperfectly as any outline convey the charm of this man. Often, to make fully apparent the truth and beauty of the paragraph quoted, the context is needed. Nay, more, we need to read ourselves into sympathy with this man, what he felt and saw. Whoever will trouble to read him cannot fail to catch a breath of purer, finer atmosphere to refresh and enrich his own daily adventure.

S. O. S.

Listen! Hush! Above the lyric rush Of music, out of the storm, A call for help from the waters' harm.

Tremulous through the air, The cry goes everywhere, Think you that you can hear this thing, And He not hear your prayer?

ISABEL FISKE CONANT.

Nightingale

Were it not for the voice Of the nightingale singing clear, How would mountain villages, Where snow is still unmelting, Know that spring is here?

—NAKATSUKURA (about 400 A. D.).
From "Little Pictures of Japan."
Edited by OLIVE BEAUFRE MILLER.

Scent of the Wallflower

Pragrance, you come to me Like some sweet melody Waked out of sleeping.

You have restored again A lost link in Memory's chain Into my keeping.

Memories, once fraught with tears, Now, mellowed by the years, Bring to the heart of me

Joy, freed from transient pain; There only now remain Love and tranquillity.

DONALD BAIN.



The Deck. (A Detail)

Photograph by L. C. Kelsey

Folks Who Can See Gold

IN A crimson blaze of glory the morning sun peeped over the rim of the world. Her radiance passed into each trailing little cloudlet, glanced from every wave crest and painted in splendor the towering mass of canvas gently swelling to the awakened wind's caress. The trailing wake danced and glowed as the breeze put a heel to the graceful hull and one by one tumbled-headed seamen tumbled out on deck, rubbing the sleep from their eyes and stretching prodigiously as they breathed deep of the sweet morning air.

Only the early morning watch had witnessed the glory of the sun's awakening, and their impassive countenances gave no sign. Were they indifferent to the wonder of it? Was it, to them, just another day begun? Or was theirs a deep-seated love for it all—a love too deep to show on the surface?

Throughout the day the breeze freshened until, in an ecstasy of exuberance, the sea tossed back its crested head and with gleeful shaking its white locks caught the vessel by the keel and sent it plunging ahead in a smother of foam. With each roll and toss came the clank of blocks, the squeak of straining cordage and the song of the reef points beating their incessant tattoo on the sails overhead; and up and over the crest of a sea, and then downward in a soothing lunge, to the accompanying swish of the bow wash and the mischievous chuckle of the waters trailing along the vessel's lifting sides.

In mid-afternoon the heavens frowned. Massive banks of lowering clouds came into view over the ocean's rim and rolled ponderously across the sky. As though sighting our speck of a vessel, they seemed to quicken their pace and charge swiftly nearer, spreading out over the firmament. Then came the hush which usually precedes a storm and the patter of the first hesitant raindrops.

As quickly as it had started the storm ceased. The dark, menacing canopy overhead rolled turbulently and rifts appeared. Once more the calm, blue swell of the sea rose and fell and tiny cascades of water streamed from every nook about the deck. Bit by bit each piece of cordage emerged from the curtains of mist and stood out in dark detail.

Then the heavens started their most sublime masterpiece. The ever-changing, restive clouds billowed and swept apart, and through a snow-white veil the sun shone forth. On the far horizon a bright shaft of color dropped down and was mirrored in the sea. The clouds above curlicued depths stole a path of glory. Ever nearer and nearer it crept until with a last swift movement it glanced toward and touched our vessel's side. We were at the end of the rainbow! There was a smile on the weather-beaten face of the old seaman, a deep peace in his eyes.

A Sense of Locality

To be able to find one's way in a new country, when there are no stars or sun to help, implies what we call vaguely "a sense of locality." This was a subject that W. H. Hudson often talked of. He had none of it himself, and it was therefore all the more mysterious to him. Frankly, I see no mystery in it. The growth of trees, their shape, which so often shows the direction of the prevailing winds, and perhaps moss on their north side, usually give the point of the compass as plainly as a compass itself. In the mountains the direction of the streams and creeks is a great help. The tracks of animals in a dry country must as they run together always lead to water. I have found a water hole miles from the track in Australia in this way. A guide, to be a guide, must always be reasoning unconsciously unless he really knows. I have walked miles across thick scrub and come out within a hundred yards of the camp, without a sun or a hill or landmark to help me. But then I was doing such things every day. —MON LEX ROBERTS, in "On the Old Trail," *Forty Years*.

Italy Here and There

Once every full moon a piccolo Italian liner noses between rustic brown docks of a city of the American Northwest—docks that jut rakishly over waves that rim evergreen forests and primeval woods near where a short time ago were wigwags, curling smoke and the soft tread of moccasined feet over thick trails—docks now filled with the scent of the clubby shaped lumber in squares and oblongs, ready to be carried away to build houses.

A striking contrast is pointed by the piccolo caravel, coming from the wharves; not only in the cargo from Mediterranean shores, and from strange ports where the liner paid friendly calls, but in the men and women of southern Europe, who form the crew.

The handsomest captain walks the deck with graceful rhythm, straight in bearing and demeanor, as the men wait to obey his gesture of command. Haunting Old World charm flickers elusive in the ready smile of the chubby steward with his soft white hair and blue eyes, yet Italian to the core, blue-smoked, with baggy trousers and profuse grins for the privilege of performing slight services. A matron fits softly through the white-named corridors, her hair turbaned in white muslin that forms a sash in the rear which falls in gentle folds on her shoulders. A brooch attaches the piece to her hair on her forehead.

Building for God

Builders, come down from the wall, Down to the mists of sleep, Dream awhile where the shadows fall O'er tremulous waters deep. "Nay," cry the builders, "Peace! Why should the work cease?"

Builders, come down, and instead Find me a swifter way; Here from the slimy river's bed Bricks can be made in a day. "Yet have we Love's increase, Why should the work cease?"

Builders, come down to the plains, Study your work well done; Add a touch from the ancient reigns— Egypt or Babylon. "Hush!" cry the builders, "Peace! Why should the work cease?"

Builders, the glare of light Falls on your rock-hewn stones, Walk alone in the tender night Of negative sermons. "Nay," shout the builders, "Peace! Why should the work cease?"

ROSE E. SHARLAND.

The Gesture Beautiful

Spring smiled this day in April and all things wrapped up, from tiny, pointed buds to babies waddling about unsteadily, seemed about to burst their jackets in an effort to respond. Voices and bursts of laughter flew high from one end of the public garden to the other. They even flung their gay challenge into the triangular, isolated patch by the side of the pond, where, on a tilted bench, an old man sat sunning himself. He fumbled to unbutton the heavy black coat, and reached with the other hand toward his right pocket, patting its fatness as if feeling for something, and then, slowly drew it back to his knee. He stared out over the sun-dappled water. His eyes under shaggy brows saw nothing around him except the little girl who was playing in a happy absorption by his side.

She had outlined with a sharp, pointed stick a "house" with six rectangular rooms and a triangular peak at the top that made seven. With jerky movements she was throwing on a piece of colored glass into the rooms, hopping on one foot after it, stooping, still with lifted foot, to retrieve it, and hopping back to the starting place outside the house. Under a dusty coat as heavy as the man's, her legs showed so straight and spindling that it seemed as if one alone could scarcely support her. Each time she threw the stone she caught her underlip with tiny, white, baby teeth.

As the old man looked at the child an expression of contentment brushed his face and some of her triumph was mirrored in his eyes as she finished the seventh room successfully and turned toward him for praise.

By lifting his head the man could look over the top of the bare shrubbery that hedged them. Through the twigs he could see children on the path. A boy with a bundle of newspapers bent his head like a vivid chrysanthemum as he stood watching a group of little girls trying to play jump-in-the-hole.

Fumbling in a thin, worn purse, with his blunt fingers searching the compartments for coins, the man found three and spread them on his palm. Deliberately, one by one, he tossed them back. With the act of snapping the purse shut the heaviness about his eyes and jaws that had lifted, together with a dim wistfulness, weighed down his face again. The boy staggered away with the newspapers held nonchalantly under his arm as if they were of no consequence. The man looked after him long after he had gone with the same wistfulness clouding his face and his hand feeling the coins through the leather purse.

Twilight swept down upon them gently—a diffused opal light in the sky, and a sharper sweetness in the air. The man called the child to him, and fastened her coat collar snugly. Just then footsteps lagged on the path, and the twigs they could see a man coming along the path carrying a basket filled with orderly rows of paper bags that made a snowy trail along the edge of the road. The man's eyes were drawn to the spots on the bags where the butter from the popcorn had melted, the pungent smell of roasted peanuts, made little waves of appetite roll over the man's head.

The old man grasped the back of the bench and raised himself to his feet. Again he dug down into his pocket for his purse, some of the expectancy from the child's face tilted upward, flashing over his own. Again he spread the three coins out on his hand, counted them and returned them once more to his purse, reluctantly. As long as he had a little money in his pocket, he thought so bravely, he could save a link in the chain to self-respect.

Out on the path, the man lumbered along, his eyes now on the ground, now watching the child who skipped on ahead. "Oh, Grand-dad! Oh! Grand-dad!" High, high the child's voice rose in rapture. Farther on down the path light that bobbed merrily over her head. The balloon-man brought his carge nearer and when the man reached her she looked up into his face with radiant eyes while light in her eyes flashed a warning with a gay balloon tugging at the end.

The little girl's expectant face, the orange bubble above her head, the swarthy balloon man faded and became blurred outlines in the mist. Agitated, his fingers, through the leather of his purse, he could feel the three coins, all he would have for a long time. Before him the child's face rose as it had been before, expectant. Seeing the man's hesitation, the balloon seller reached out for the bauble the child held. For an instant the light in the little girl's eyes flickered and threatened to go out, but still she turned confidently toward the old man. With fingers as blunt as before, he fumbled in his purse and one of the coins passed into the swarthy seller's hand. The child's face, the coin itself, the very pebbles in the path became shining, as if they had been washed in a bright light.

No Condemnation by God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HEAVY burdens are laid on humanity through belief in many so-called laws which condemn mankind to suffering. Various medical laws would condemn men and women and children to suffering which is claimed to be inevitable. These alleged laws are called by various names such as laws of contagion, laws of hygiene, laws of age and decay; and the so-called law of heredity would condemn the innocent child to suffer because of the shortcomings of its ancestors. Even erroneous religious belief condemns many to suffering, declaring that it is sent by a loving God in order to reform men.

The law which condemned Adam was pronounced against the material concept of man, not against man made God's image and likeness, to whom was given dominion over all the earth. The barbarous code of heredity received a rebuke from the prophet Jeremiah, who referred to it as claiming that because the fathers had eaten sour grapes, the children's teeth were set on edge; and he said that this so-called law should have no power over Israel. Ezekiel also, referring to this proverb or popular belief, proclaimed its falsity, and further said, "The son shall not bear the iniquity of the father, neither shall the father bear the iniquity of the son; the righteous shall be upon him, and the wickedness of the wicked shall be upon him." And Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 381), "God is the lawmaker, but He is not the author of barbarous codes."

The prophets tried to arouse the Hebrew people from belief in the false law of heredity to a truer sense of existence, revealing the fact that obedience to God's law must be individual. Christ Jesus brought to humanity a fuller revelation of the law of divine Love, and through the healing truth broke the belief of condemnation which held mankind in subjection to sin, disease, and death. He looked with compassion on the multitude, bowed down under lack and limitation, sorrow and sickness and pain, and taught them that God,

Bird Flock

Far lighter than a flock of words, Released to fly with wings of wit, The wind had twined a scarf of birds And caught this tree about with it.

And disengaging it again He flings the fabric to the skies. Falling, it floats into the grain Where now invisible it lies.

—KENNETH SLADE AILING, in *Voices*.

Strange Customs

I saw two white men meet on the deck and catch hold of each other's right hand. I had fear of one throwing the other over his head into the angry waters, believing them engaged in struggle. It was only their form of salutation; they had friendship. The explanation-rule of this is that, their hands being free, they have no weapons; they are peaceful. It is well, the custom is good. . . .

Just as their language has the sameness of the desert of Gobi, so is their appearance. They all look alike, though differing in height, some being very tall. They remind me of the water-buffaloes I have often seen in our rice-fields, and could never distinguish one from the other. I have heard, nevertheless, that these animals have each a different countenance for the farmer who owns them. So it may be for the inhabitants of this country. My present idea of them is ugliness and stiff, angular demeanor, perhaps due to ungainly garments. Their eyes have a peculiar look in them; they lie on a straight line, and are green and blue, sometimes brown. Their garments are tight-fitting, and very uncomfortable in hot weather, as it is now; in the dignity and grace of our flowing drapery they are wanting. . . .

The people of the streets of this city seem to be always in a hurry; they appear to be flying in all directions. . . . When first I noticed this, and the look of anxiety on their eager faces, I asked my cousin if any public balance had befallen them. For answer, he smiled and said: "No, Hwuy-ung; what is wrong with them is not enough to hang upon the teeth; each one fears he may be after the appointed hour to begin work; to deliver a message or to despatch a letter, to conclude some business—in most cases, matters of a few taels—or one more of the Five Hindrances. . . .

Rice seems to be little used here, whereas in our southern provinces it is eaten every day and often twice. Here large square cakes of great corn take its place. Chop-sticks are unknown; instead, they make use of a thin-bladed knife with rounded end, and a three-pointed implement like that we use for candied fruit—but larger—which serves to hook their meat and thrust it into the mouth. In the beginning I wondered how they did not wound their lips and tongue with the sharp points. When I used this instrument I was careful not to hurt myself; now I am an expert. They have many rules in the use of these eating-helps. My cousin informs me that it is a sign of ignorance greatly condemned to put the knife into the mouth. The three points may be put there as often as desired—for what cause? It is more dangerous than the knife. You must not cut your bread with your knife, nor may it be used with fish. Why this is, he not know. —HWUY-UNG, Mandarin of the Fourth Canton, in a Chinaman's Opinion of Us and of His Own Country."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY
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A dark, vertical, rectangular object, possibly a book spine or a piece of wood, standing upright. The object is dark in color, with some lighter, textured areas visible on its surface. It appears to be a simple, solid structure.

Intercollegiate, and Professional Athletic News of the Week

CHAMPIONS ARE DEFEATED AGAIN

Pittsburgh Is Forced Into Last Place by Fourth Loss to St. Louis

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	10	6	.625
St. Louis	9	7	.563
Brooklyn	8	8	.500
Cincinnati	7	9	.438
Chicago	6	10	.375
Philadelphia	5	11	.313
Pittsburgh	4	12	.250

RESULTS FRIDAY
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 0.

NEW YORK AT BOSTON.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati forced Chicago out of the first division, and St. Louis and Brooklyn reduced the margin of the New York Giants as leaders in the National League race, Friday, by winning their games. Two of the contests produced some fine pitching while the other was a heavy hitting affair. Pittsburgh's defeat forced it into last place.

Cincinnati reversed the tables on the Chicago Cubs who had shut out the Reds Thursday, 13 to 0, by defeating them 6 to 0. Friday's game was nearly as fine a game for the Reds as Blake did for the Cubs on the preceding day and his team mates tried hard to equal the Cubs' 13 hits. Thursday, although Blake on Thursday held the Reds to less than six hits Friday, nevertheless, the victory counts just as much for Cincinnati as the standing as did the Chicago victory.

For the fourth time this season, Pittsburgh fell before its great rival, the St. Louis Club, in another one of their tremendous hitting games, by the score of 6 to 2. The opening game of the season found St. Louis winning 14 to 0 on May 15 to Pittsburgh's 15. In the third game between the two, St. Louis made 16 hits to Pittsburgh's 11. The other club's shutout for the Cardinals, 5 to 0. Holm was the leading pitcher for St. Louis, Friday, with five singles in as many times at bat. Grantham's double and home run were the only extra base hits. Seven straight singles in the seventh inning gave the Cardinals five runs, and clinched the victory. Haines was credited with his second victory of the year and Grimes with his second defeat.

Brooklyn produced its usual good pitching and with a fair amount of hitting managed to win over Philadelphia, 8 to 6. Between them McWeney and Ehrhardt struck out nine men and allowed only two runs. Willoughby and Baecht pitched well for the Phillies in the last four innings. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn—10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 9 1
Philadelphia—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 8 1
Batteries—McWeney, Ehrhardt and Baecht; Ferguson, Mitchell, Willoughby, Baecht and Wilson. Winning pitcher—McWeney. Losing pitcher—Ferguson. Umpires—Moran, Wilson and Reardon. Time—1h. 19m.

AT PITTSBURGH
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis—10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 16 11 1
Pittsburgh—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 8 1
Batteries—Haines and O'Farrell; Grimes, Brame and Gooch. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Winning pitcher—O'Farrell. Umpires—Stark, Quigley and Phipps. Time—1h. 30m.

AT CHICAGO
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati—10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 14 10 0
Chicago—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 6 0
Batteries—Rixey and Hargrave; Root, Welch and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Root. Umpires—McMinnick and Magee. Time—1h. 30m.

NORTHERN KEEPS ITS GOLF RECORD CLEAN

WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON STANDING

Matches	Points	Won	Lost	Win	Loss
Northern	1	1	1	1	1
Midland	1	1	1	1	1
Central	1	1	1	1	1
The Country Club	1	1	1	1	1
Southern	1	1	1	1	1
Brae Burn	1	1	1	1	1

SECOND DIVISION
Northern—2 0 16 2
Midland—2 0 16 3
Southern—2 0 16 3
The Country Club—2 0 16 3
Central—2 0 16 3
Brae Burn—2 0 16 3

THIRD DIVISION
Northern—2 0 11 3
Midland—2 0 11 3
Southern—2 0 11 3
The Country Club—2 0 11 3
Central—2 0 11 3
Brae Burn—2 0 11 3

Northern District, The Country Club, and Central District teams were the winners in the first division Friday in the second of a series of team matches of the Women's Golf Association of Boston. Northern District leads the race with two victories and no defeats, while The Country Club and Northern Districts have won and lost one each.

Northern's first team scored a victory over Brae Burn Country Club at Brae Burn, 6 to 3. Over the same course, Northern's best golfers, 7 to 2, while the third team went to the Winchester Country Club and scored a 5-to-1 victory over Southern District. The first team of the Country Club, 5 to 2, its first and second teams won from Southern on The Country Club links.

The first team won 6 to 3 and the second by 7 to 2. Miss Helen Payson of Portland, Me., who plays No. 1 on The Country Club team, journeyed from that city by automobile, which seems to agree with her golf, as she defeated Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Southern, 3 and 2. Miss Payson's mother, who plays No. 9, also won her match with Mrs. M. R. Roosevelt, 3 and 2.

Central District's first team won the tie in the first and second divisions last year, divided honors Friday, when the first team won from Midland, 4 to 1, and the second from Midland, 2 to 2, at the Weston Golf Club. In the third division, Midland captured the match with Central, 5 to 2, at the Commonwealth Country Club. Four of the individual matches in the first division went to the home hole, Central winning three of them.

YOUNG'S ASSISTANTS NAMED
PHILADELPHIA—Football coaches assist Head Coach L. Young at the University of Pennsylvania were announced Friday by the Council on Athletics as follows: De Benneville, Bell Jr., R. D. Wray, Carl Thomas, C. K. Ruz and Clifford F. Dunham. The only new member of the staff is Krug, who started as a fullback here several years ago. He will assist Butler and Langdon with the freshmen candidates.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS
Fortham & Lafayette 2.
Swarthmore & Rutgers 2.

Miss Collett Has Handicap of Plus 2

Mrs. D. C. Hurd Is Next in the Women's Eastern Golf Association List

Miss Glenna Collett of the Green-wood Club, Westchester, Conn., heads the handicap list of the Women's Eastern Golf Association for 1928, which includes the names of over 1200 women golfers in the eastern part of the United States. Miss Collett is rated at plus 2, while Mrs. D. C. Hurd, of Merion Cricket Club of Haverford, Pa., is next with plus 1.

Nine players are rated at scratch. They are Miss Marion Hollins of the Westbrook Golf Club, Laing, Miss Marie R. Jenny, Hudson River Country Club, Yonkers, N. Y.; Miss Maurine Orcutt, White Beaches Country Club, Gloster, N. J.; Miss Martha M. Parker, Westchester Hills Golf Club, White Plains, N. Y.; Miss Helen Payson, Portland Country Club, Portland, Me.; Mrs. Courtenay Smith, Glen Ridge; Mrs. Emory Smith, Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md.; Mrs. G. Henry Stinson, Hudson Valley Country Club, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Country Club.

Mrs. Joseph Davis, Piping Rock and Country Club, Locust Valley, N. Y., and Helen Setz, Gedyne Farms Golf Club, White Plains, N. Y., both rated at 1, while the following were given a handicap of 2: Mrs. G. L. Austin, Hartford Country Club, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Oakley Country Club, Waterbury, Mass.; Miss Ruth Batcher, Weston Golf Club, Weston, Mass.; Miss G. L. Garden City, L. J. Mrs. F. E. Du Bois, Englewood Country Club, Englewood, N. J.; Mrs. G. L. Garden City, South Shore Field Club, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. C. H. Fox, Huntington Valley C. C.; Miss A. L. Gault, New York Golf Club, New York City; Miss Beatrice V. Gottlieb, Olivine Golf Club, Van Courtland Park, N. Y.; Mrs. Arthur Harrison, Buffalo Country Club, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. H. H. Hill, Hill Field Club, Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Greenfield, and Mrs. Edward Marsh, Huntington Valley.

SYRACUSE HAS POOR OUTLOOK

Lacrosse Team Lacks Good Material—Defense Line Is Weak

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—For some time the Syracuse lacrosse team has been looking for a new coach to replace the late Coach H. H. Hargrave. The team has been looking for a new coach to replace the late Coach H. H. Hargrave. The team has been looking for a new coach to replace the late Coach H. H. Hargrave.

The first game was played against Springfield, N. Y. M. C. A. and the Orange pulled through with a victory but the fans looked questioningly at one another. The old Orange fighting spirit was not there, however, and the annual game with the alumni. The varsity again managed to squeeze out a victory, but the fans looked questioningly at one another. The old Orange fighting spirit was not there, however, and the annual game with the alumni.

AT PHILADELPHIA
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn—10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 9 1
Philadelphia—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 8 1
Batteries—McWeney, Ehrhardt and Baecht; Ferguson, Mitchell, Willoughby, Baecht and Wilson. Winning pitcher—McWeney. Losing pitcher—Ferguson. Umpires—Moran, Wilson and Reardon. Time—1h. 19m.

AT PITTSBURGH
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis—10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 16 11 1
Pittsburgh—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 8 1
Batteries—Haines and O'Farrell; Grimes, Brame and Gooch. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Winning pitcher—O'Farrell. Umpires—Stark, Quigley and Phipps. Time—1h. 30m.

AT CHICAGO
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati—10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 14 10 0
Chicago—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 6 0
Batteries—Rixey and Hargrave; Root, Welch and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Root. Umpires—McMinnick and Magee. Time—1h. 30m.

Blackburn Rovers Win Football Cup

Defeat Huddersfield Town, 3 Goals to 1, Before Big Crowd at Wembley

WEMBLEY STADIUM, ENGL.—Blackburn Rovers won the classic English Football Association Cup today by defeating Huddersfield Town 3 to 1. The match was played before a crowd of 100,000 at Wembley Stadium today.

Both teams had a fine record of victories which brought them to neutral ground. Blackburn, who had won 10 of their last 11 games, and Huddersfield, who had won 10 of their last 11 games, met in the final.

More than 100 special trains brought the supporters of the finalists into London at an early hour this morning. The match was played before a crowd of 100,000 at Wembley Stadium today.

Both teams had a fine record of victories which brought them to neutral ground. Blackburn, who had won 10 of their last 11 games, and Huddersfield, who had won 10 of their last 11 games, met in the final.

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FIRST VISION CLUBS DEFEATED

Race Tightens as All Four Leaders Lose to Second Division Teams

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	10	6	.625
New York	9	7	.563
St. Louis	8	8	.500
Chicago	7	9	.438
Philadelphia	6	10	.375

RESULTS FRIDAY
Boston 6, Washington 5.
Philadelphia 2, New York 1.
Chicago 4, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 3, St. Louis 0.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Washington.
Philadelphia at New York.
Chicago at Cleveland.

The four second division teams each gained a game on the four first division clubs of the American League, Friday. Cleveland, New York, Washington and St. Louis retained their places in the order named in the league standing although each had a game added to its loss column.

As was expected, Cleveland's season, Grove came back, Friday, after his opening game defeat by the Yankees, to hold the league championship in check and defeat the Philadelphia star allowed only five hits, one a triple by Cobb which resulted in the Yankees' victory. In the ninth, Phipps and Moore were also in fine form and would have won almost any other ball game than that one Friday. Cleveland's victory over the Yankees to Phipps' five and Moore's one. It was New York's second defeat of the season and Philadelphia's first victory.

Cleveland sustained its second defeat of the season in nine starts when it failed to collect making five errors and giving the Chicago White Sox an easy victory, 11 to 1. The winners scored in six of the nine innings, Berra and Killebrew leading off with their apices. Three Cleveland pitchers were unable to halt the White Sox in the third game in which the Indians pulled through with a victory but the fans looked questioningly at one another. The old Orange fighting spirit was not there, however, and the annual game with the alumni.

AT WASHINGTON
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston—10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 16 11 1
Washington—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 8 1
Batteries—MacFarland, Russell, Morris and Hoffman; Gaston, Russell, Burke and Hoffman. Winning pitcher—MacFarland. Losing pitcher—Hoffman. Umpires—Dinnin, Barry and Dwyer. Time—1h. 30m.

AT ST. LOUIS
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit—10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 16 11 1
St. Louis—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 8 1
Batteries—Whitehill and Hargrave; Ogden, Wright and Schang. Losing pitcher—Ogden. Winning pitcher—Hargrave. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time—1h. 30m.

AT CLEVELAND
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland—10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 16 11 1
New York—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 8 1
Batteries—Thomas and Berg; Miller, Berra and Killebrew. Losing pitcher—Miller. Winning pitcher—Berra. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time—1h. 30m.

AT NEW YORK
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia—10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 16 11 1
New York—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 8 1
Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Phipps, Moore and Collins. Losing pitcher—Phipps. Winning pitcher—Cochrane. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time—1h. 30m.

AT PITTSBURGH
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis—10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 16 11 1
Pittsburgh—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 8 1
Batteries—Haines and O'Farrell; Grimes, Brame and Gooch. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Winning pitcher—O'Farrell. Umpires—Stark, Quigley and Phipps. Time—1h. 30m.

AT CHICAGO
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati—10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 14 10 0
Chicago—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 6 0
Batteries—Rixey and Hargrave; Root, Welch and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Root. Umpires—McMinnick and Magee. Time—1h. 30m.

AT PHILADELPHIA
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn—10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 9 1
Philadelphia—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 8 1
Batteries—McWeney, Ehrhardt and Baecht; Ferguson, Mitchell, Willoughby, Baecht and Wilson. Winning pitcher—McWeney. Losing pitcher—Ferguson. Umpires—Moran, Wilson and Reardon. Time—1h. 19m.

AT PITTSBURGH
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis—10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 16 11 1
Pittsburgh—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 8 1
Batteries—Haines and O'Farrell; Grimes, Brame and Gooch. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Winning pitcher—O'Farrell. Umpires—Stark, Quigley and Phipps. Time—1h. 30m.

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Crabbe Better Two United States Marks

Honolulu Swimmer of the Outrigger Canoe Club of America, made a new American record in the 1500-meter open water swim here Friday night. His time for the distance was 20m. 49.25s. The old record of 21m. 54.45s. was made by E. E. Beaupre of Australia in Honolulu, May 26, 1921. Crabbe's time for the 1000-meter swim was 13m. 8.25s. This was said to be 23.5m. under the American record.

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	10	6	.625
New York	9	7	.563
St. Louis	8	8	.500
Chicago	7	9	.438
Philadelphia	6	10	.375

RESULTS FRIDAY
Boston 6, Washington 5.
Philadelphia 2, New York 1.
Chicago 4, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 3, St. Louis 0.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Washington.
Philadelphia at New York.
Chicago at Cleveland.

The four second division teams each gained a game on the four first division clubs of the American League, Friday. Cleveland, New York, Washington and St. Louis retained their places in the order named in the league standing although each had a game added to its loss column.

As was expected, Cleveland's season, Grove came back, Friday, after his opening game defeat by the Yankees, to hold the league championship in check and defeat the Philadelphia star allowed only five hits, one a triple by Cobb which resulted in the Yankees' victory. In the ninth, Phipps and Moore were also in fine form and would have won almost any other ball game than that one Friday. Cleveland's victory over the Yankees to Phipps' five and Moore's one. It was New York's second defeat of the season and Philadelphia's first victory.

Cleveland sustained its second defeat of the season in nine starts when it failed to collect making five errors and giving the Chicago White Sox an easy victory, 11 to 1. The winners scored in six of the nine innings, Berra and Killebrew leading off with their apices. Three Cleveland pitchers were unable to halt the White Sox in the third game in which the Indians pulled through with a victory but the fans looked questioningly at one another. The old Orange fighting spirit was not there, however, and the annual game with the alumni.

AT WASHINGTON
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston—10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 16 11 1
Washington—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 8 1
Batteries—MacFarland, Russell, Morris and Hoffman; Gaston, Russell, Burke and Hoffman. Winning pitcher—MacFarland. Losing pitcher—Hoffman. Umpires—Dinnin, Barry and Dwyer. Time—1h. 30m.

AT ST. LOUIS
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit—10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 16 11 1
St. Louis—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 8 1
Batteries—Whitehill and Hargrave; Ogden, Wright and Schang. Losing pitcher—Ogden. Winning pitcher—Hargrave. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time—1h. 30m.

AT CLEVELAND
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland—10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 16 11 1
New York—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 8 1
Batteries—Thomas and Berg; Miller, Berra and Killebrew. Losing pitcher—Miller. Winning pitcher—Berra. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time—1h. 30m.

AT NEW YORK
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia—10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 16 11 1
New York—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 8 1
Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Phipps, Moore and Collins. Losing pitcher—Phipps. Winning pitcher—Cochrane. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time—1h. 30m.

AT PITTSBURGH
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis—10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 16 11 1
Pittsburgh—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 8 1
Batteries—Haines and O'Farrell; Grimes, Brame and Gooch. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Winning pitcher—O'Farrell. Umpires—Stark, Quigley and Phipps. Time—1h. 30m.

AT CHICAGO
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Batteries—Rixey and Hargrave; Root, Welch and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Root. Umpires—

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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Write us for our list of special offerings. Prices \$10,000 to \$150,000.

FREDK P. BOEHM & CO.

Larchmont, N. Y.

BROOKLINE

MASS.

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In modern 2-family brick house, 7 rooms, sun porch, 2 baths, new electric shower, heat, refrigerator service furnished. Location, 20 Buckminster Road, Roslindale, Boston.

CAPE COD—SOUTH DENNIS. Cape Cod house, 125 years old, completely renovated; original painting in dining room and two living rooms; original fireplace, five master and two maid's rooms; three baths, electric lights, own water system and plumbing. Call for details. H. H. PORTER, 15 East 40th St., New York City.

ORLEANS, MASS. FOR SALE OR TO LET. 23 ACRES of rolling land and 12-room house with all modern improvements, including 2 baths, underlaid view of the ocean, 6 minutes' walk from beach and 2 miles of auto highway. For further particulars call G-297. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WINCHESTER, MASS. Attractive home with excellent neighborhood, convenient to schools and trains, 4 rooms and breakfast room, two porches (one screened), single-car heated garage and modern kitchen; well finished and fairly priced. Call OWNER and present company, Winchester 0688-W.

BEAUTIFUL WINTHROP HOUSE. \$8000. 2-family 4-4 rooms, steam heat, with continuous hot water arrangement, electric lights, all improvements; marvelous view; ocean bathing; fine location; near highway. Call for details. CHAS. G. CLAPP CO., 204 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Get our new catalog.

FOR SALE—TO SETTLE ESTATE. AN eight-apartment brick and stone building, steam heat, electric lights, hot water, in best residential section of Jamaica Plain, Tel. Centre Newton 0865.

CATALOGUE FREE. ILLUSTRATED. Full list of special values in houses, farms, road-side stands, etc., near Boston and throughout New England. Don't buy until you read. Write today. CHAS. G. CLAPP CO., 204 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE. 7-ROOM HOUSE. All improvements, open fireplace, hot-water heater, room for garage and garden, 15 minutes to Highland station, 1 minute to beach, Wintthrop, Mass. Call owner 2405-W.

FOR SALE OR RENT. Two bungalows, 1 studio, all furnished, electric, water, gas, in excellent location, near highway, beautiful mountain view. Owner, G. L. SMITH, 2044 Woodley Place, Washington, D. C.

SMALL estate within short commuting distance on N. Y. road, near Christian Science Monitor, beautiful landscaped gardens is offered at a sacrifice. Call for details. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE. Crestwood, Westchester County, N. Y. Modern 7-room house, sun porch, garage, restricted, 35 minutes to Grand Central, 275 Pennsylvania Ave., Tuckahoe 1341-R.

FOR SALE. NEW. 6-ROOM HOUSE. 6 rooms, all improvements, 5 minutes' walk from Matapan Square, Tel. Milton 2493.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. 9 rooms, heat, electric, sun porch, garage, 15 minutes to Grand Central, 20 minutes Park St. F-287. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

"MAPLES" MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. Fully furnished, colonial style, 20 rooms, 20 baths, \$12,000. \$4000 cash. R. S. HULL, 32 Liberty St., New York.

NICE cottage and large pleasure boat for sale in Maine. T. A. CROMWELL, 156 Lowell St., Somerville, Mass. Tel. Somerset 5588-W.

SUMMER PROPERTY

7 ACRES ON SALT WATER. Newly renovated 8-room farmhouse, furnished ready for occupancy, beautiful location; near Sheepscot Bay resorts; Maine coast; low price for quick sale. G-216. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

SEVERAL moderately priced, well-furnished homes, good location, near New York City, option 2 stations; heating, bathing; all improvements; \$450 to \$850 season; shore-front home of 8 rooms, 2 baths, 2 porches, 2 car garage, near New York City. RICHARD F. RAYMOND, Conn. Tel. Norwalk 4652.

CAPE COD, POCASETT, MASS. Beautiful summer home, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 2 porches, 2 car garage, near Pocasset, Mass. Call for details. RICHARD F. RAYMOND, Conn. Tel. Norwalk 4652.

LAKEVILLE, CONN. Beautiful country home, 15 rooms, overlooking lake; garden, lake, 15 minutes to New York City. Call for details. RICHARD F. RAYMOND, Conn. Tel. Norwalk 4652.

STONE HARBOR, N. J. 4-room furnished bungalow with bath and electricity; near ocean and bay; bathing, boating, fishing; write for circular. RICHARD F. RAYMOND, Conn. Tel. Norwalk 4652.

Summer Home on Maine Coast

\$300 for season, Box 309, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

RECLINED, modern cottage on hill, 6 rooms, bath, piano, open fireplace, 2-car garage; heating, bathing, good location; near New York City. RICHARD F. RAYMOND, Conn. Tel. Norwalk 4652.

CAMP to let at Bridgton, Me.—6 large rooms in pine grove on lake; large piazza, electricity, fireplace and running water; near village. RICHARD F. RAYMOND, Conn. Tel. Norwalk 4652.

CAPE COD, near beach—Two home-keeping rooms and garage; near Christian Science Monitor. Call for details. RICHARD F. RAYMOND, Conn. Tel. Norwalk 4652.

TO LET—TOWN furnished cottage. Also bungalow, 5 rooms and bath. FOR SALE: both on water front, all conveniences. M. A. PALMER, Squamset, Mass. Garden 7703-R.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C. 42nd St.—Practitioner's office available; opposite park; mornings or evenings. Tel. E. 3. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C. 551 Fifth Ave., Room 1514—Private office with stenographic service; one or two individuals, furnished-unfurnished.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Practitioner's office; light, attractive room; mornings except Thursday. Frankfurter 0674.

SEVERAL days a week in practitioner's well-appointed office in Little Bldg. F-344. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

BOSTON. 8-16 rooms, mother's house, write for circular. Mrs. FRED J. BEE, 1000 Beacon St., Boston.

Arkansas. Upper Jay, N. Y. (Adirondacks). We advertise only in The Christian Science Monitor.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BAKER WANTED—First hand and dough mixer for retail shop located in Brighton, Mass. producing 15 barrels per week in bread rolls, and sweet dough; must be particularly good on rolls; hours approximately 8½ hours daily and 12 hours on Saturday; wages \$35 per week; Protestant preferred. X-56, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

FOR EMBROIDERED HAIRBRETHERS. To come to Los Angeles and work in first-class Beauty Shoppe. Must be expert in Hair Cutting, Permanent Waving, Finger Waving, Transportation arranged for. Write fully to Mrs. BETTY RIDDELL, 246 North Larchmont Blvd., Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ADVERTISING MANAGER. Experience necessary; for new but established magazine; state qualifications in letter. F-381, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY—Housekeeper, systematic, small apartment, two children; Christian Scientist preferred. PEPERBLUM, 320 West 80th St., Schenley 0805.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, alert, high school graduate; no previous experience; willing to accept training; position in office of a large business; experience unnecessary; Christian Scientist preferred. Louise C. Hahn Agency, 280 Broadway, New York City.

Student or Part Time Worker in any territory to form active connection with a growing children's magazine; applicants should have convincing personality and ability to organize a selling staff. F-382, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Experienced waitress for Montefiore Manor, Long Island, N. Y.; must be neat appearance, medium height and weight. Apply by letter giving references, experience, etc. Photograph if possible.

HELP WANTED

ENGINEER AND CATERPILLER—Resident position in active 2-story apartment building; please state qualifications fully. Box H-17, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MAINE, FLORIDA—Couple desire change of home in Greater Miami for rent. Address CARL KELLER, The Christian Science Monitor, 1106 Security Building, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

STEWART—CHEF. Seeking position in hotel, restaurant, club or institution; can furnish best of references; 8 years with present employer. F-380, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Position as chauffeur, evenings, Sundays and holidays; careful driver, references. F-380, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED light colored family woman position as dressmaker; private family or shop; will travel. 2 Wintthrop, Boston.

EXPERT filing clerk wishes position in or near New York or Elizabeth, N. J. X-35, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

LADY, capable, govt. work, housekeeper, attendant, companion, wishes to give loving attention to child, or to assist in household. Mrs. THOMPSON, 2001 S. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla., wishes position as tutor, with Christian Scientist preferred, for the summer months.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Lady desires position in household for housekeeper, or as a nurse, or will act as mother's helper. Telephone Wyoming 0770-W.

YOUNG woman, colored, with knowledge of stenography, desires position in or near Boston. Tel. Everett 3784-W, Everett, Mass.

SOLICITS

FIRST Church of Christ, Scientist, 154 Harrison Ave., Jersey City, N. J., will hold an audition for soloist on Thursday, April 20, at 8 p. m. For information phone Bergen 3843.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTER (Employment Agency) For Reliable Attention. New Registration by Appointment Only. 520 W. 42nd St., New York City. Telephone 1722 on 2329-M.

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. Office position for men and women. 221 Broadway, New York City. Telephone 2325-2302. 200 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Commerce Employment Bureau. LEONIE L. WILLIAMS. 505 5th Ave., New York City. Vanderbilt 3007.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE. MARY F. KINGSTON. COIT 1554. 11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C.

IDA M. FOX—PERSONNEL SERVICE. Office Positions for Men and Women. 220 Broadway, N.Y.C. Room 1308. Barclay 2657.

LOUISE G. HARR—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 E. New York City. Telephone Wor 1315.

MISS ARNOLD Agency—Governments, insurance, travel, and other agencies. 1115 St. Catherine, New York City.

SAMUEL PEACE, Inc. EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS. 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C. 4344 Beekman.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc. 110 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. A placement bureau for men and women seeking high-grade business positions; personal interviews only, 9-2.

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COMFORTERS—Wool or down putts recovered at reasonable prices; put your soiled or worn-out putts away, and new ones will be made for you. Write for prices and samples of materials. Mrs. J. WISSEMAN, 422 East Broad St., Westfield, New Jersey.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS. FRENCH lessons by a French woman from Paris. Mlle. MADEIRA PORTON, 27 Bond Street, Tel. Col 2452.

HAIRDRESSING, shampooing and cleaning of the scalp specialist for ladies and gentlemen by MADAME SOLAS, 32 Gainsborough St., Boston, Suite 2. Tel. Col 2452.

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ANAX PAINTING CO. Painting and decorating, specializing in outside work. 18 St. Stephens St., Boston.

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PRIVATE party wishes to sell slightly worn minkes evening coat and street dress, also shoes, also ladies' apparel. 624, Brookline, Mass.

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N. Y. C.—Completely and beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; lease optional; reasonable. F-388, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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THOROUGHbred female collie, \$15, also home for dear little male, just good pal and watch dog. Lyndbrook (L. J.) 676-3.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls, bought for cash; call and be paid. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 8053.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

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(Continued)

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The BANK
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Horsepower

James Watt and Matthew Boulton, in the eighteenth century, began to manufacture holting engines to sup-plant the then used in the coal mines of England. They tested the pulling power of a heavy draft horse and found that a horse could lift 330 pounds of coal 100 feet in 1 minute, which is equivalent to lifting 33,000 pounds 1 foot in 1 minute, the ac-cepted test of horsepower today.

New York Evening Post: Mus-soni has started hand-shaking in Italy, which is a pretty good sign he doesn't think it will ever be necessary to run for office.

American Motors

The United States contains less than one-fifth of the world's population, but three and one-half times as many automobiles as the rest of the world combined.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: The students of Yale have voted Lindbergh the greatest living man. There was no vote taken on the greatest living woman, each student having in mind his own girl.

PROFAGANDA

To assist the dissemination of propa-ganda in Russia, railroad trains are being plastered with political posters.

Efficiency Era

American factories in 1927, with 11 per cent fewer workers, produced 16 per cent more goods than they did in 1920.

Detroit News: Being a nobody has its compensations, such as being able to travel inland under your own name.

Champion Skater

The world's championship for women figure skaters is now held by a Norwegian girl under 16 years of age—Frøken Sonja Henle.

Longview News: There are many gasoline saving devices on the market. A pair of comfort-able shoes is the best.

Florida's Phosphate

Florida produces 81 per cent of the phosphate mined in the United States.

Hamilton Spectator: Two pic-tures at an art show in New York have been hung upside down, it is reported. But can anybody prove it?

American Hens

Hens in the United States lay 700 eggs a second.

The Monitor Reader

Check These You Can Answer

1. What is Honolulu's "little house on wheels"?—Household Arts..... 10
2. How many million tons of coal were saved by water power last year?—Editorial Note..... 10
3. How did we get the word pageant?—A Word a Day..... 10
4. How should American history be presented?—Educational Page..... 10
5. What was Theodore Roosevelt's attitude on prohibition?—News Section..... 10
6. How does William Wrigley define advertising?—Sayings..... 10
7. What is the sure sign of spring in New England?—Home Forum..... 10
8. How will the losing of a golf ball soon be an impossibility?—Editorial..... 10
9. What is the sole purpose for which bananas may be imported into Russia?—Odds and Ends..... 10
10. How should one buy strawberries and take care of them after the purchase?—Household Arts..... 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

What Is Your Percentage?

In Lighter Vein

One Turn After Another

First Sailor: "How do you like life in the navy? Quite a few turns for a fellow to get used to, aren't there?"
Second Sailor: "I a'ould say so. At night you turn in, and just as you are about to turn over somebody turns up and shouts, 'Turn out!'"
—The Sailor.

Peace at Any Price

Related in "My Windows on the Street," as a characteristic remark of Dr. Keate, a former headmaster of Eton: "Love your enemies, boys, love your enemies; if you don't I'll flog you."

A Serious Matter

A little boy wept bitterly in the street.
"What's the matter?" said a passer-by.
"We have pancakes and treacle for dinner," he replied.
"Well, that's nothing to cry about."
"I know—but I can't find my way home."—Karlström (Oslo).

The Highway Mile

528—telegraph poles
176—billboards
32—gas stations
18—hot-dog stands
—Life.

The Detour

77—cows
46—mud holes
1—gasoline station (closed)
1—broken spring

A Thought for Today

THERE is no fit search after truth which does not first of all begin to live the truth which it knows.—HORACE BUSHNELL

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

The Elephants' Bath

"I believe that he is going to give them a bath," said Aunt Sue.
"There's no bath tub," said Billy.
"Look, look," cried Buddy. A thin stream of water was shooting up into the air and as the elephants drew closer a regular fountain splashed down all over them.
"He's giving them a shower bath," Billy exclaimed. "But what are they doing?" he added as both elephants raised their long trunks and opened their mouths.
"They want a drink first I think," said Aunt Sue. Then everybody laughed for the bigger of the two elephants was squirting water out of the end of his trunk. "Just like a water pistol," Billy thought.
"That reminds me of a story I heard when I was a little girl," Aunt Sue remarked.
"Please tell it to us," cried both boys.
"I don't remember it very well," said Aunt Sue, "but it was about an elephant to whom some thought-ful person had been unkind. The elephant never forgot and some time afterward the same silly man was passing by the place where the elephant stood waiting to go on parade. Quite close to the elephant was a large pail of water and just as the man came toward him the elephant took a long draught, and then squir-ting it out through his trunk he gave the man an unexpected shower bath."
"Did he do it on purpose?" Buddy wanted to know.
"I rather suspect he did," Aunt Sue decided.
"I do hope that he wasn't wearing his best suit," said Buddy.
"Anyway, people should not play tricks on elephants," Billy wisely re-marked. And Aunt Sue agreed.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This morning the Boss put me and a kind animal sign on me and said: "Now I'm going to take you where you can do some advertising sure enough!"

And a few minutes later we were on a street car going down town.

But the biggest surprise came late this afternoon when the Boss was looking at a newspaper. "Hey, Snub! Look!" he exclaimed sud-denly, and I did and there was our picture in the paper!

Then he ran and showed it to his mother and dad and I heard him tell them that some man had taken it when we were down town and Mrs. Simpson said "goodness! You'll be getting famous if you are not careful!"

I Record only the Sunny Hours

Out of the Night

Riverside, Calif.

"I SEE your lights are out," called a deep, pleasant voice from a big car to the occupants of a smaller car as both cars came to a stop. "Anything I can do to help?"

After a brief investigation in the dark it was ascertained that the trouble could not be fixed by them. Then the question arose as to how the small car could proceed. It was very far out in the country; the night was black, and there was a drive of 10 miles through a canyon.

The problem was solved, however, by the owner of the big car. His headlights were very powerful, and he would lead the way and turn his side lights backward, then the small car could follow in the path of light.

Very slowly the big car proceeded over the narrow, rough road, around the corners, down the steep declines, constantly shedding its protecting lights upon the pathway for the car following.

Finally they came to the end of the canyon and were on smooth roads again, then the big car led the way to a service station—standing by until the owner of the small car was assured the trouble could be quickly corrected. Then the engine of the big car started. "Good-by, glad I met you," called the voice of the driver as he disappeared into the night.

90 Elk Rescued

THE dramatic rescue of 90 elk from a cave in the mountains of Idaho is reported in a clipping Mrs. I. J. D. sends in from the Lewiston (Idaho) Tribune. C. J. Hjort, special deputy game warden, found the impounded animals trapped by steep banks of snow and ice. After working four days, the last two without food, Mr. Hjort managed to cut steps in the ice; but the animals could not be made to climb out. Then he re-mem-bered that elk would follow moose, and that moose would venture any-where. Accordingly he rounded up four moose he had seen ranging near by, herded them into the cave, and then persuaded them to go back. Timidly the exhausted elk followed the lead, and it was with great satisfaction that Mr. Hjort reported all were rescued.

For Warner Clothes

CUTTING in her comfortable home in Norwalk, Conn., a woman read of the self-sacrificing efforts of post office representatives in Alaska to deliver mail in "50 below" weather. The men sometimes are partially frozen in battling across blizzard-swept slopes. According to the Associated Press, she has sent Post-master-General New a check for \$250, asking that the money be divided among the three men mentioned in the articles. She asked that her name be withheld.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Shall We Change the Calendar?

IN 1922 the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce initiated an inquiry covering the possible simplification of the calendar. The latter of these two organizations requested the League of Nations to take up this question. The League appointed a Commission of Inquiry, and up to the present time no fewer than 185 proposals for the changing of the calendar have been received by the commission in charge. In 1926 the Assembly accepted the findings of the Commission of Inquiry and through the Secretary-General of the League a request was transmitted to the several nations, including the United States, for the establishment of national committees to investigate and report on the subject of calendar reform.

The League of Nations Commission of Inquiry has called attention to the alleged fundamental defects in the present calendar—in equality in the length of the divisions of the year; the variation in the number of weeks in the month; and, lack of fixity in the calendar. Several plans have been proposed to overcome these defects, the most acceptable of which is the so-called International Fixed Calendar, consisting of thirteen standard months of twenty-eight days, with the three hundred and sixty-fifth day to be known as "Year Day" falling on December 29. It is proposed that the new month "Sol" be inserted between June and July.

The proponents of this plan, in enumerating the advantages to be derived from the inauguration of a calendar of thirteen months of twenty-eight days have pointed out that such a change would effect a considerable saving in both time and money. Holidays and other permanent monthly dates, we are reminded, would always occur on the same week-day. Pay days would recur on the same monthly date. Every month-end would coincide with the week-end. Easter would fall on a fixed date. With thirteen monthly settlements a year, instead of twelve, there would be a faster turnover in money, making possible a larger handling of business with less money. Time would be saved in referring to calendars, and money would be saved in printing them. Holidays would be placed on Mondays.

It will not be an easy process to change the Gregorian calendar. Millions of people have become accustomed to its use. At the same time, the arguments for calendar reform are many and cogent. They cannot lightly be dismissed, especially in view of the fact that many industrial concerns have already adjusted their business practices to a thirteen-period calendar. Moreover, many educational, political and civic leaders are committed to the changes proposed. The League of Nations, in bringing the question of a simplified calendar to the serious attention of the general public is rendering a service of conspicuous merit to the world.

Socialists Appeal to Labor

ASSUMING, no doubt, that there exists in the United States at least a theoretical alliance between Socialism and Labor, the Socialist National Convention, in session in New York, renewed the appeal so often made in the past for support by Labor in the coming elections. It will be interesting to note the response. Statistics show the progressive decline of Socialism in the United States in recent years, and likewise a decreasing tendency on the part of Labor to commit itself to any third party movement. The men and women affiliated, heretofore, with one or the other of the minority parties evidently have tired of the continued futile gesture of dissent and revolt which has been the distinguishing characteristic of the so-called radical organizations. They have discovered, as so many have learned in the past, that effective and beneficent political reforms are oftenest brought about through compelling their adoption by one or the other of the parties capable of sponsoring and enforcing them.

In any country where the workers are well informed it is vain, in this day and age, to attempt to appeal to stubborn ignorance or selfish prejudice in a national political campaign. Except those who from choice accept the illogical arguments of the leaders of discontent, there are few who will be misled or convinced by the platform which the Socialist Party has promulgated. Its adoption seems to have been merely a matter of form. It is couched in the familiar language of propaganda of dissent borrowed from the more radical pronouncements of the party's sympathizers in other countries.

The American wage earner, even if temporarily without employment as profitable as he might desire, will be slow to seek to improve industrial conditions by a resort to unproved and visionary experiments in government. The remedies proposed are in direct conflict, for the most part, with the practices and methods which wisdom and experience approve. That there have been times when it may have seemed that the enjoyment of common benefits and privileges has not been fairly or equally shared is not denied. But the fault has not been that of the theory or plan of government so much

as that of the people who have neglected to proceed in the orderly manner provided to enforce a common right.

Labor's opportunity in the next and every future political campaign lies in the same direction as that of every conscientious individual voter. The objective is the same, and the processes by which that objective can be attained do not vary from year to year. The ballot, as an expression of right individual conviction, is the emphatic and decisive weapon of civic righteousness and justice.

Spring in China

FIGHTING in China waxes and wanes with the seasons. Under a gentleman's agreement among Chinese military men, all but battles of major importance are said to adjourn at the first sign of rain. Until within the last few days, in keeping with this plan of seasonal warfare, military operations among the opposing factions in China have been in suspense. Just what more the spring will bring forth in the way of new drives, new tactics and new war lords bidding for power is difficult to determine.

Meanwhile, however, there are certain non-belligerent developments under way which are of genuine significance. Several months ago a news dispatch from Shanghai told how the American Chamber of Commerce in that city had acted as host at a Sino-American banquet of business men. Those "old China hands" who were familiar with the bitterness that, only a year ago, seemed to prevail between the two communities, noted this affair as an important sign of the changing times.

Now additional news dispatches carry this development further. At a recent meeting of the taxpayers of the foreign concession in Tientsin a resolution was adopted which conferred complete equality upon Chinese residents of the concession and granted them equal membership in the Municipal Council, the governing body of the settlement. Similar steps have been taken in the International Settlement in Shanghai. Here, for the first time, three Chinese have been elected to the Municipal Council, formerly composed entirely of foreigners. At the annual ratepayers' meeting, just held, the Chinese were to be present. That they were to come only as spectators should not diminish the significance of the fact that they were to be allowed to attend at all. Preliminary reports of that meeting stated that a resolution was to be proposed admitting Chinese to the public parks of the settlement, thus eliminating an old source of animosity.

All of this, in the end, may have more meaning than the maneuvers of China's competing generalissimos. Foreign residents in China have long been hailed as "die-hards." Whatever basis there has been for this epithet seems in a fair way to being removed. With greater friendliness established in the relationships between westerners and Chinese in China, a new atmosphere is certain to develop. In that new atmosphere the problems at issue between China and the powers should find an easier solution.

An International Debate on War

THE general election in France begins tomorrow and will, under the system of French politics, continue for some time until a new Chamber of Deputies shall be chosen. According to a dispatch to the New York Times, practically the sole issue in the campaign is peace. The policy of Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, and particularly that part of it involved in his discussion with Secretary Kellogg of a treaty for the virtual outlawry of war, is receiving general attention at the hands of French voters. The French are realists, and while the Poincaré financial policy has made notable progress, its material results have not so impressed themselves upon the voters as have the endeavors of M. Briand to avert the hazard of another war. In brief, according to this survey of the situation, Briand, the Foreign Minister, rather than Poincaré, the Premier, is the one whose fortunes will be most affected by the electoral results.

This is an interesting fact for various reasons. It should help to still the idea current in the United States that the French are a militaristic people. No nation given over to thoughts of militaristic glory would make a general election turn upon the endeavors of a Foreign Minister to advance the cause of peace. Moreover, the situation is illuminating in its indication that the discussion between Secretary Kellogg and M. Briand has become a matter of major political interest in France. It cannot be reiterated too often that the ends sought by these two statesmen are identical and supremely laudable. The differences in method and the possible limitations to be put upon the complete program which constitute the only grounds for controversy do not affect the basic idea involved, and will undoubtedly be harmonized. If, as seems certain, M. Briand is victorious in the elections, it simply means added strength for the doctrine that war shall be renounced by France as a means of settling international differences.

It was the Frenchman's original proposition that this renunciation should be confined to France and the United States. Secretary Kellogg with alacrity seized the opportunity to extend this policy to all nations. Today the correspondence between the two foreign offices has been placed before the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, Germany, Italy and Japan. Mr. Kellogg can claim, and should rightly be awarded, the honor of having thus brought the question of the renunciation of war specifically before the governments of the chief powers of the world.

It is, of course, far too early to hazard an opinion as to what will come of this widespread discussion. The indications are that all the nations will enter upon it with a clear determination to reach a harmonious conclusion. Such matters as the defense of the Monroe Doctrine by the United States, the defense of her sea routes by Great Britain, the protection of the neutrality of the Rhineland by France, or the fundamental proposition that aggressive war alone shall be renounced, will all be discussed and, we believe, will be determined in a way which will contribute enormously toward the maintenance of international peace.

France is the first nation in which the issue thus raised has come up for popular consideration in a general election. It may not be necessary that it should be thus passed upon in other countries. It is desirable, however, that the dis-

cussion should be general, active and tolerant. Above all, it is to be hoped that the plan will be envisaged by those who debate it, whether they be public men or journalists, from the standpoint of internationalism, rather than from the point of view of the narrow supporter of purely national ideals, purposes and prejudices.

Protecting Whales

STEPS must be taken, according to Lewis Radcliffe, Deputy Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, to preserve the whale from extinction.

The whale fishery of today presents a strikingly different aspect from that of its historical predecessors. No longer do Basque fishermen, as in the Middle Ages, pursue the giant in their little boats across the Bay of Biscay; no longer do Englishmen and Dutchmen, as in the seventeenth century, brave the icy Greenland waters in tiny ships in search of it, and no longer do the hardy Yankees of New Bedford seek the far Pacific in quest of oleaginous prey. Now the whaler is a steamer of several thousands of tons (sometimes as large as 13,000 tons), which is accompanied by a number of smaller steamers about the size of a tugboat. No longer is the harpoon thrown by hand at close range; it is fired from a gun. And now the whole process of procuring the oil is carried on board the big ship, or "cookery."

Whaling is now well paid. A single ship may bring in from 50,000 to 75,000 barrels of oil. One Norwegian company reported a gross income of nearly \$3,000,000 for 1926. A mere deck hand in a good season may receive as much as \$1800, and one captain is reported to have received no less than \$40,000 for a season of nine months at sea.

A Norwegian whaler which has recently called at New York on its return voyage from a successful season in the antarctic reports that more whales were seen this year than ever before. It is to be hoped that this condition may be perpetuated by wise restraint and conservation, and by such international co-operation as is necessary.

Bach's Place Among Musicians

TO SUCH lengths many persons, admirers of Bach, go, that they declare his achievements to outshine those of all other musicians, whether of his own or of after time. From the standpoint of both technique and expression, they are bold enough to place him above the masters of the nineteenth century, maintaining that he anticipated Beethoven's devices for the development of themes and Brahms's formulas for the summoning of moods. Right or wrong, they are not easily argued with. Indeed, but for their enthusiasm, so great a choral work as Bach's B minor mass, sung at Bethlehem, Pa., every spring, might have remained a lost influence in American civilization. But for their delight in the sound and their faith in the message of counterpoint, so extraordinary a keyboard document as Bach's "Art of Fugue," lately elucidated on the organ of Lehigh University chapel, might continue to lie in neglect.

Extreme partisanship seems to be necessary for the putting through of musical enterprises which common sense should be sufficient to accomplish. The B minor mass, no denial, should be in the repertory of every singing society that makes boast of choral competence. The "Art of Fugue," too, ought to be at the command of everybody who pretends to first-rate ability at the clavier. But it amounts to an attack on walls and towers for him who will bring the mass, "Kyrie Eleison," "Dona Nobis" and all between, to a hearing; and it means a trampling down of the banner of romanticism for anyone who fetches the fugues and canons of the "Art" from the obscurity of the library to the illumination of the auditorium.

Now the glory of Bach, in no reasonable view, should dim that of Beethoven and Brahms, any more than that of Beethoven and Brahms should that of Stravinsky and Schönberg. For Bach's architectural style is no more interesting because contrapuntal and compact, than Beethoven's is because harmonic and free. His frugal form may have an advantage on the score of directness, but so has Beethoven's sonata form on that of variety.

If, however, length of time required for acceptance of a composer be a fair measure of merit, then Bach may certainly be exalted above Beethoven. For Bach's B minor mass was later than Beethoven's ninth symphony in receiving the attention it deserved; and Bach's "Art of Fugue" is later, in the United States, at least, than Beethoven's Grand Fugue in B flat for string quartet. To put Stravinsky and Schönberg to the same test, perhaps it is uncertain praise that Stravinsky's works are presented and applauded as soon as written; high commendation, on the other hand, that Schönberg's, though much discussed by theorists, are, as were Bach's formerly, steadily ignored by performers.

Random Ramblings

With farm relief a current topic, one should not overlook the woodpecker, whose rat-tat-tat is estimated to be worth \$20 to the farmer, through insects consumed.

Lord Dewar says that "some men electrify their audiences, and others only gas them." It might be remembered, however, that some gas has great lifting power.

It is to be assumed, of course, that Mr. Lloyd George will pursue no steam-roller tactics with the new tractor Henry Ford has promised to send him.

There would seem to be a hopeful sign for prosperity in China in the news that that country is buying American overalls in large quantities.

Isn't it strange that many houses furnished in modern style are just full of antiques?

Paradoxically, it takes a man who is a sticker to make a good run in a political contest.

Strange to relate, the shortest waves are the best for long distance radio.

If you are not satisfied with your lot, build on it.

Anastasia Welcomes Spring

"TAINT no way nach'ral fo' spring to be so pushin'," Anastasia declared, her keen black eyes taking in the pale fringe of green that was already softening the thin branches of a venturesome young willow tree. "Down home when things got so foreosome-like we don't take no stock in it, but up N'w here you folks ac' like winter war done deposed. You reckon a shaft o' sunshine an' a few puffed-up robins eber made Mis' Milly's ma bresh off de winter clogs an' shet 'em up in her campher ches'?"

"But Anastasia," I remonstrated warmly, "look out the window and see those bright little crocuses over on the lawn across the way and look, please, Anastasia, take a really good look at our lilac bush under the window."

"Humph!" Anastasia admitted grudgingly. "That there lilac bush an' jes' showin' off cause it's all by itself. Down home, we had mos' a mile o' lilac bushes, an' my, warn't it one satisfiyin' sight when they all bus' into bloom like a long purple parade marching down the lane clare to the big front gate! Pears like I kin smell 'em now. Mis' Elner, an' see 'em, too, shakin' out their purple flowers. Mis' Milly's ma mos' forgot bout everything else w'en them lilacs bloomed. She jes' ust ter walk up an' w'en the lane snuffin' off 'em an' smilin' at 'em an' coxin' 'em up to stay out a little while longer. She had a pow'ful hon fness fo' flowers, Mis' Milly's ma had."

"Perhaps she would have treated our lilac bush with some respect," I suggested.

"What? that there pore little thing, Mis' Elner? La, honey, she would a ust yer where-at you got yore cuttin', I'm thinkin'." You know, honey, Mis' Milly's folks were ust ter havin' things in a reg'lar profusion. Them there lilac bushes war growed up long 'fore Mis' Milly's ma war born. Folks ust ter come miles to admire 'em. Even Gintal Stonewall Jackson Ridin' Ahead stoit to look at them lilacs what time he come long to Mis' Milly's ma's father's place all set to take it fo' his head-quarters."

"Anastasia," I interrupted sharply, "what did you call Gintal Jackson?"

Anastasia looked up at me wonderingly. "Honey," she said, gently, as one speaks to a wholly untutored child, "you sholy mus' rec'le' him. He war Stonewall Jackson Ridin' Ahead, same as the pome hints out: ain't you ever come up with that pome?"

I turned away quickly to hide the laughter in my eyes and Anastasia stopped peeling potatoes long enough to explain a colorful bit of history that, I well knew, bore all the familiar earmarks of family tradition woven elaborately about a slight stretch of fact.

"He war one o' them Sou'ern g'n'ls, Mis' Elner, what had a lot o' lub an' 'preciation fo' things like Virginny sunshine an' purple lilac bushes. I often thinks he mus' a looked real gran' ridin' up the Shen'doah valley with all his sojers marchin' 'long behin', 'not earin' fo' nothin' 'til they come to that lane o' lilacs blawin' out its perfumery on the jus' an' on the unjust. Gintal Stonewall Jackson Ridin' Ahead mus' a had a so' spot somewhar in his heart, 'cause Mis' Milly's ma say he hadn't no mo' got halfway up that lane than he says, 'Bout face' to his sojers, an' marches off again."

"He really only had two of those names, Anastasia," I ventured. "Just Stonewall Jackson. The 'Ridin' Ahead' tells what he was doing."

Silence in the kitchen for the space of a minute then Anastasia continued in her soft, patient voice:

"Yes, honey, I knows. Reckon you ain't heerd that pome. Ebenezer Jefferson Cyarter Adams, my first cousin's dopted son's youngest chile, orrated that pome sumthin' lubly. I disremember mos' of it, but I kin rec' all that part 'bout the Gintal. It goes like this, Mis' Elner:

Up the street come de rebel tread,
Stonewall Jackson Ridin' Ahead.

Can't you grasp the meanin' now, honey?"

I nodded in subdued silence. Useless to attempt to straighten out the tangled web of Anastasia's imagination. She was, I could easily tell by the seraphic expression on her dusky face, already basking in soft Virginia sunshine, visioning the dim gray figures of the departing "rebel horde." I made a far-reaching effort to start her off on the intricately winding path of reminiscence.

"There mus' have been a lot of interesting happenings down at your old home at the time of the Civil War."

Anastasia put the pan of carefully peeled potatoes on her immaculate gas stove and smiled at me knowingly:

"You-all want ter hear 'bout Tobe, Mis' Elner? It's a right interestin' story, but I can't tell it like Mis' Milly's ma could, with all them flourishes an' trimmin's."

"I'm sure you'll do it well enough, Anastasia," I replied. "Only don't keep me waiting too long."

She stood in the dining-room doorway, her face wreathed in delighted smiles and launched eagerly into her story. "It war jus' fo' years befo' Mis' Milly's ma

war born, Mis' Elner; an' one day Major Cyarter, him what was Mis' Milly's grampa, you know, say to his wife, 'Darlin'—Southern gen'men allus 'dressed their wives as darlin' them days—I reckon as how we is goin' to entertain Gintal Bo'rega d'an' Gintal Byrd an' his lady fo' dinner tonight.' Mis' Milly's grampa looked all set up at that, fo' Gintal Byrd war high-toned an' didn't go mos' places.

"We'll have a real banquet," she said, 'even though it's mighty sho't notice, an' I'll have Selina bake one o' her famous pies.' Selina war my grannammy on my mammy's side, Mis' Elner, an' she could cook like a painter."

"Why a painter, Anastasia?" I inquired.

"Yes'm, that's jes' it, a painter. Leastways Mis' Milly's pa ust to say anybody what could do things better then mos' anybody else war a painter in his line."

"I think he must have meant an artist, Anastasia, instead of a painter."

"They's both the same, Mis' Elner, but we's varigatin' considerable from our partic'lar story. That mornin' Mis' Milly's gramma say to my Uncle Tobe, 'Tobe, you sho' got to put yo' bes' foot fo' mos' tonight, 'cause we's entertainin' high quality, an' Selina is bakin' one o' her special mantel-pie pies.'"

"Mantel-pie pies, Anastasia? I never heerd of that variety. Don't you mean masterpiece?"

"No'm, they was mantel-pie pies, an' you can write it down in yo' note-book an' no mistake, 'cause it war the bes' kind o' pie Selina knowed how to bake, an' Mis' Milly's pa, what knowed more than you an' I has ever heerd tell of or is ever likely to come up with, done call them pies jes' that. He say the bes' thing you do am yo' mantel-pie, an' lan' knows Selina couldn't conjure up nothin' to hole a candle to them mantel-pie pies."

"Pears like I never can get ova' not bein' on han' that night—the long table all set with white damas' an' the silvery candelabry shinin' fo' dear life. Lan' knows who rubbed it up, honey, with me not on han' to give it an evry body o' elbow grease like I allus did when Mis' Milly's ma stood ova' me an' give me a supply o' 'courage-ment.'"

"Anyhow it looked pretty good, I guess, in the big dinin' room with the o'ers in their bes' evenin' clogs an' the ladies all shimmerrin' in satin gowns an' the flowers a noddin' in the middle of the table, an' mo' food than you ever saw, chile. They had tarripin, an' co'n puddin', an' beaten biscuits, an' baked ham, an' mountains o' fried chicken, an' the air war full o' soft breezes, an' Tobe stood there like a big black image waitin' on folks like he never had spoke a word in his whole life."

"They ate, an' laffed, an' joked, an' come at las' to the resstlin'—that's 'Lafayette' pie, Mis' Elner, the piece o' resstlin'." Mis' Milly's pa allus ust to call that kind o' pie that when he come right down to it. Tobe done clard the table an' went back to the pantry fo' the pie an' come in agin empty 'laded. The folks set there a waitin', an' Tobe stood lookin' straight ahead, an' after while Mis' Milly's gramma say ever so so' like, 'Tobe, he hear her an' he come right by her chair, but he don't take his eyes off the po' trait of Mr. Henry Clay what hung back o' Mis' Milly's gramma. 'Tobe, his lady say agin, 'You mus' bring in the pie.'"

"Tobe he roll his eyes, but he don't make no move. Mis' Milly's gramma lean a mite to'ard him: 'Tobe, where is the pie?' she ax him pow'ful firm an' determined-like. Tobe's eyes gets awful big, but he answers his missus real sturdy, still resstin' his looks on Mr. Clay, 'I done drap it, missus,' he say."

"Cose they all laughs mos' generous-like, an' Tobe he tries to ac' like he 'preciates it, but he scared sho't bout what his mammy's zwine say 'bout drappin' her mantel-pie pie. You know what Mis' Milly's gramma done, Mis' Elner?"

I shook my head gravely as became the seriousness of the situation.

"She say, 'Tobe, you careless rascal, you get rid of all that pie somehow, an' go tell Selina there warn't a crum' left.' Warn't that sweet o' his lady?"

"But it wasn't exactly true, Anastasia."

"It war all true, Mis' Elner, fo' Tobe done see to that. Think how his pore mammy would a felt if she foun' out her pie never got no nearer the dinin'-room table than the pantry fo' it, it would a bus' her pleasure all up."

"Didn't anyone ever tell her?"

"No, chile, nobody ever did, tho' it war hard to 'seen to her braggin' 'bout that pie clean down to the third generation. It would a been too hard on Uncle Tobe to laborate on that 'casion. My lan', folks got to rumintin' when spring's jes' 'round the conah! You-all better had keep that winter coat out a while longer, Mis' Elner. The boss am goin' to need it, I see tellin' you. You can't gage spring by one straggly lilac bush an' a few sassy crocuses, but they sho' do sta't you rumintin' somehow!" E. G. R. Y.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"A Little Tour in France"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a sketch entitled "A Little Tour in France," published some time ago in the Monitor, I notice that the writer includes a comment regarding the impression that was "never entirely effaced" during a 1900-mile tour, of "derelict villages—indescribably squalid and dirty."

I have been my privilege to have motored some 20,000 miles in France, and it is my impression that the peasant's gardens are, almost without exception, exquisitely kept and laid out in neat little patches, the vegetables being planted in straight rows and tended with an idea of beauty, quite as if they were flowers.

In the Basque country the cottages presented no falling plaster to my eyes; on the contrary they showed an extreme thrift and orderliness. I carry a picture of towns in the Basses Pyrénées consisting of cottages, snowy and whitewashed or tinted in pale pink and blues, the windows and doors framed in carefully trained wistaria, the pale green, fern-like leaf and pendent lavender blossom against the pastel tint of the walls forming a memory not easily forgotten.

The dooryards of the Breton cottages, too, presented a picture of loveliness. They were clean swept, and the foundations of the cottages were bordered with banded blue hydrangeas and graceful fuchsias. The perfection of gardening about the chateaux and parks is too well known to need describing.

No doubt the time of year for the trip described, December and January, was about the least promising that could have been chosen to see the beauties of France. For France is, in the writer's view, one of the loveliest countries in Europe, and it is to be hoped that "M" may repeat the trip in another season, when the impression will surely be quite a different one. J. G. C.

Suresnes, Seine et Oise, France.

"The Aftermath of Havana"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Allow me to congratulate you on the excellent editorial "The Aftermath of Havana." It seems to me that the subject you bring up concerning "intervention" is of the utmost importance to every peace-loving American and should receive the careful thought of such. On the one hand there is the apparently recurrent danger to some United States nationals or their property in various Central American countries, needing in the eyes of the United States Administration the privilege of sending troops and ships for their protection; on the other hand there is the evident dislike of Latin-Americans to the assumed police power of the United States.

To make the subject more complicated there is the Monroe Doctrine, with its modern interpretation of affording protection, when that is needed, to Europeans in the American countries; and also the apparent will-

ingness of the United States Administration to accept the responsibility of supervision of elections in various countries.

Would it not be possible to apply the Golden Rule to this problem? If United States nationals or Europeans are threatened with danger, why not an official warning from Washington: travel and do business at your own risk? If a man invests in a foreign country he should surely know something of its political status. If he risks his capital expecting a large profit, the loss of this profit is the negative side of the risk and should be taken without the expectation of American bayonets to uphold his rights.

As to the fear of European intervention if the United States fails to intervene, confidence should be felt that the United States policy of "hands off America"—the original Monroe Doctrine—is just as powerful now as when it was first pronounced.

There was a suggestion offered in Havana, which unfortunately did not receive the support of the United States delegation and was abandoned in consequence. This was to make intervention by the United States in each case dependent upon the approval and assistance of at least some of the Latin-American nations. Surely if there is need for an international police, it would be better for the United States to join hands with others than to work single-handed, under a suspicion of imperialism. Live and let live is an idea deeply entrenched in every American, whether native-born or an emigrant of some less tolerant atmosphere. Fair play is another. If the United States wishes to keep these ideas operative and invites others to accept them, it must sacrifice its "right" to assert "might" and trust that its neighbors are no less willing to assert "right" where "right" is.

Hartdale, N. Y. ALEX. NYMAN.

Shakespeare in Modern Dress

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Associated Press announces that it has been reported by one London critic that "Macbeth" in "modern togs" doesn't take nearly so kindly to the same as does "Hamlet," and that "an indifferent Shakespearean performance clothed with ludicrous inappropriateness" is "the worst in which one London critic dismisses the performance."

Our sentiments are the same, for we have seen it here in the United States. We want Shakespeare unchanged. There is no redressing Shakespeare.

Shakespeare lived and wrote in a very interesting and picturesque period. It would seem to be about as appropriate to dress "winter" as "summer," or to designate "black" as "white."

And why should Shakespearean lines be robbed of their poetry? 'Twere as simple as trying to rob morning of the dawn, or evening of twilight. It simply cannot be done. ALICE HAWTHORNE GORHAM.

Washington, D. C.